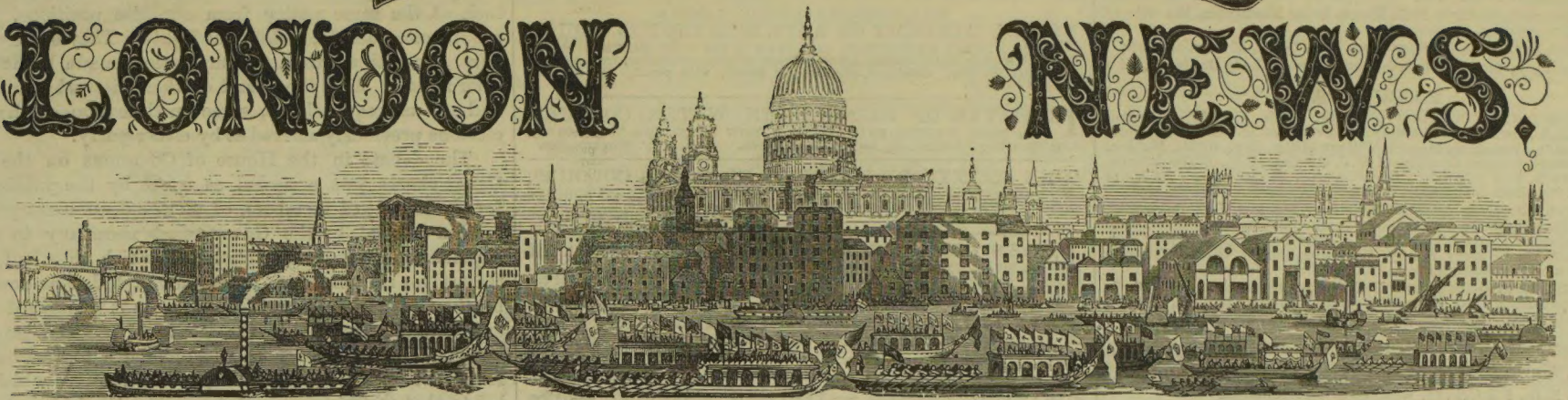


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1908.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

WITH {SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { By Post, 6½d.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: PRIVATE TENT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE CAMP OF DELHI.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On Dec. 25, 1875, at Los Angeles, California, the wife of F. P. Howard, M.D., of a son.

On Nov. 29, 1875, at Courunga House, Meremba, New South Wales, the wife of A. L. Munn, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

On the 6th ult., at Petropolis, Brazil, the wife of Axel de Berends, Russian Legation, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Glebe Field House, Stoke Newington, the wife of Francis Arthur Suttaby, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at 79, Cadogan-place, Lady Wake, of a son and heir.

On the 11th ult., at 35, Hertford-street, Mayfair, Lady Borthwick, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at Old Malden, Surrey, by the Rev. W. Chetwynd Staplyton, M.A., the Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Henry D. Nihill, B.A., Vicar of St. Michael's, Shoreditch, Horatio William Miller, Esq., of Old Malden, to Emily Frances, younger daughter of W. J. Gardiner, Esq., of The Avenue, Worcester Park, and 110, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. At home Wednesday, March 22, and Friday, March 24. No cards.

On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's, Glasgow, by the Rev. J. R. Dakers, St. Cuthbert's, Hawick, assisted by the Rev. R. S. Oldham, M.A., Incumbent, Spencer Shelley, of Delpotany, Ceylon, elder son of Spencer Shelley, late of H.M. Treasury, to Mary Ronny, elder daughter of the late Thomas Watson, Hawick, Roxburghshire.

On Dec. 9, 1875, at St. Barnabas, Kalkallo, Australia, by the Rev. T. R. Neville, Leslie Arthur Chambers, of Carwell Station, near Mudgee, N.S.W., to Laura Elizabeth, second daughter of Philip Davies Rose, Esq., of Ebbicombe, Devonshire.

On the 16th inst., at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. D. F. Sandford, LL.D., Charles Arundel Parker, M.B.C.M., son of the late Captain C. A. Parker, R.M., to Annie Mary Huesca, eldest daughter of John Smith, M.D., F.R.C.S., 11, Wemyss-place, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at 5, St. George's-place, W., Catherine Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant-General Freeman Murray, and daughter of the late Hon. Charles and Lady Caroline Dundas, aged 71.

On the 2nd inst., at Southampton (on arrival from India), Colonel Francis Henry Hamner.

On the 5th inst., at his residence, 27, Pembroke-square, Charles Rowe, late of Valparaiso, Chili, aged 57. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 10th inst., at 3, Glenarm Cottages, Clapton Park, Harriet Ellen Cunnies, daughter of B. L. C. Ross, aged 10 months.

On the 5th inst., at her residence, Reading, Anne Sheepshanks, F.R.A.S., aged 66.

On the 7th inst., at Berwick-on-Tweed, Mary, widow of Alexander Cahill, M.D., 25th (K.O.B.) Regiment, aged 84 years.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 26.

SUNDAY, FEB. 20.		SOCIETY OF ARTS, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Fleming on Contagious Diseases of Animals as affecting the Health and Wealth of the Country).	
Sexagesima Sunday.		Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. A. Phillips on the Greenstones of West Cornwall; papers by the Rev. T. G. Bonney and Mr. J. E. Marr).	
Princess Louise of Wales born, 1867.		Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Professor Zerkoff on Hans Sachs as a Poet and Reformer).	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. D. Coleridge; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Dean of Lichfield.		Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, annual meeting, London Tavern, 6 p.m.).	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Prothero.		Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, second public dinner, City Terminus Hotel.	
St. James's, noon, the Rev. W. Rogers, M.A., Rector of Bishopsgate.		THURSDAY, FEB. 21.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne.		St. Matthias the Apostle.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Woodford; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Milman, President of St. John College.		Cambridge Term divides at midnight. Court to be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Gladstone on the Non-Metallic Elements).	
MONDAY, FEB. 21.		London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor Clifford on Sight, and What It Tells Us).	
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Armstrong).		Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.	
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.		Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Barry on Architecture).	
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. A. Allen on Traces of Early Phœnician, Jewish, and Carthaginian Intercourse with the British Isles).		Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Milliners' and Dressmakers' Provident Institution, annual meeting, 7 p.m.		Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	
Asiatic Society, 3 p.m.		Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.	
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Matthew Williams on Tool Steel and Tools).		King's College Hospital, annual court, 4 p.m.	
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.		Races: Worcester Spring Meeting.	
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Agricultural Holdings Act).		FRIDAY, FEB. 25.	
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. Doncaster Hunt.		New moon, 6.20 a.m.	
TUESDAY, FEB. 22.		Grand Concert at Royal Albert Hall, afternoon. The Queen expected to be present.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on Vertebrate Animals).		Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m.	
Women's Educational Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Keene on Teaching Foreign Languages).		Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Arthur Phillips on Some Recent Metallurgical Processes).	
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wilfrid Airy on the Probable Errors of Levelling).		Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).	
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.		Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.	
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.		Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (annual meeting and conversation).		Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (The Rev. S. J. Perry on the Transit of Venus, 9 p.m.).	
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. S. Stocker on Coal).		Church Association, anniversary, St. James's Hall, 2.30 p.m.	
Society for Relieving the Aged Needy of the Jewish Faith, ball at Willis's Rooms.		Linen and Woollen Drapers' Institution, annual dinner, London Tavern.	
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.		Distribution of Prizes by the Duchess of Edinburgh to the Students of the Female School of Art, at University of London, Burlington-gardens.	
Installation of Prince Leopold as Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire, Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford; doors open at noon.		Hare-hunting ends.	
National Training School of Music: Meeting at the Mansion House, the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair, noon.		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor W. T. Thelston Dyer on the Vegetable Kingdom).	
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy).		Physical Society, 3 p.m.	
		Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	
		Saturday Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.	
		Horticultural Society, promenade 2.30 p.m.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Force.			
February 9	29.855	32.5	29.6	90	10	31.0	NNE. ESE.	47	000		
10	29.906	31.3	29.1	77	2	31.0	NNE. ENE.	60	000		
11	29.856	25.2	25.2	100	3	22.2	NE. NNW.	22	000		
12	29.859	29.6	25.5	86	3	21.9	NNW. SW.	56	000		
13	29.621	29.9	26.0	87	2	22.3	WSW. ESE.	180	215		
14	29.616	38.7	35.6	6	6	30.9	E. SSW.	427	160		
15	29.465	45.5	43.6	93	7	41.0	SSW. SW.	405	025		

• Melted Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. —
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.874 29.916 29.882 29.870 29.732 29.601 29.465
Temperature of Air .. 32.5° 31.3° 25.2° 29.1° 29.6° 29.9° 38.7°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 31.7° 29.0° 23.2° 28.5° 28.7° 35.7° 45.7°
Direction of Wind NE. NNE. Calm. W. E. SE. SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 52	10 43	11 30	12 07	1 23	2 21	3 27

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and by Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission, from Nine till Dusk, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence; or bound, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, 5s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The Tenth WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM. with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

PALL-MALL GALLERY.—The SPRING EXHIBITION of SELECTED PICTURES of the highest class is NOW OPEN. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. 48, Pall-mall. EDWARD FOX WHITE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—The Directors again offer GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE MEDALS for the BEST PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited for 1876-7. Receiving-Days, Feb. 21 and 22, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. Purchasers will find it advantageous to visit the Gallery before the present pictures are removed. For conditions, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING FEB. 21.

TUESDAY.—Burnand's Burlesque, BLACK-EYED SUSAN, with the entire cast as now being played.

THURSDAY.—First of Series of POPULAR PLAYS, LONDON ASSURANCE, with powerful cast.

SATURDAY.—POPULAR CONCERT. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mr. Henry Guy, and M. Lasserre, the great violinist. Part-Songs by the Choir. Increased Orchestra. Admission, ONE SHILLING every day, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, FEB. 25, at 7.30, Beethoven's MASS in C and MOUNT OF OLIVES. Madame Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 6s., and 10s. d.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD

CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'Clock. Artists.—Madame Sherrington and Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Madame Osborne Williams and the Sisters Badia; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Edward Lloyd; Signor Foli and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Signor Gennaro Bissiccia. The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Walker. Conductors, Mr. Sidney Naylor and Mr. Meyer Lutz. Stalls, 6s. (Family Tickets to admit four, 21s.); Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s. and 1s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. To be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., 25s, Regent-street; and of the usual Agents.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
OUR CARD-BASKET (last week), CLEVER PEOPLE, and A SPANISH BOND. ON WEDNESDAY (first time), SLAVES OF THE RINK, by Corney Grain. A new first part, entitled RANTCH-POOT; or, an Indian Puzzle, by the Brothers A Beckett, on MONDAY, FEB. 28.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—DAILY, at Three and Eight.—The NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, via Paris, Mont Cenis, Brindisi, and the Suez Canal; and a Tour on the Hooghly and Ganges from Calcutta to the City of Benares. This magnificent Work of Art occupied three years. Painted by Messrs. T. H. Absolon, O'Connor, White, Hamilton, and the late Edwin Weedon, late Artist to the "Illustrated London News." Reserved Seats, 4s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

ENTIRELY NEW MUSICAL PROGRAMME,

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30. Doors open for the Evening Performances at 7 o'Clock. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programmes.

PLACES MAY BE BOOKED FREE OF CHARGE, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—During the Week, the Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in England. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday until March 4. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Last Weeks of CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. Every Evening at 7. Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30, to which Children under ten half price. The celebrated Paynes as Pantomimists.

SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, W. Holland.

Enormous success—EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, Grand Pantomime, JACK THE GIANT-KILLER. Written by F. W. Green. Misses Jennie Lee, Nellie Moon, Susie Vaughan, Lizzie Mordant, Sisters Elliott, Messrs. James Fawn, H. Taylor, Tom Trump (the smallest man in the world), Harry Crouette (the great Surrey Clown). Scenery by Mr. W. Maughan. Preceded, at 7.30, with Farce. Prices from 6d. to 45s. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two. Children half price to all parts of the house. No charge for booking. Stage Manager, J. H. Doyle; Secretary, T. B. Warner; Acting Manager, W. Parker.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND

DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, FEB. 19, contains:—

Portrait of M. Alexandre Dumas. "Rinkomania!" Drawn by Alfred Thompson.
"Othello and Desdemona." From a Painting by Herrick.
A Victim to the Lock-Out.
Mr. Frank Marshall's Fancy Ball.
Drawn by Dower Wilson.
The Waterloo Cup. The Strange Dog.
Circular Notes. Sport in Lapland. A Sporting Trip to India. Pathetics of the Pit. Reviews. The New Pieces at the Theatres. Notes of the Waterloo Running, by "Brigadier." "Mark, Cock!" by A. H. M. Shooting Notes. Memoir of Weston, the American Pedestrian. Athletic, Rowing, and Billiard Notes, by "Exon." The Assault at Arms. The Ball of the Season. Whist. Chess. And all the Musical, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

The purchase by her Majesty's Government of the shares in the Suez Canal Company belonging to the Khedive of Egypt has at length reached the stage of Parliamentary debate. The question has been freely discussed by almost every organ of opinion ever since the fact was announced. The prompt action of the British Cabinet has been generally approved of at home, and, for the most part, not unfavourably viewed abroad. It was one of those happy strokes of genius, or good fortune, as the case may be, which make the reputation of the statesmen concerned in it. In this country, however, no affair of national importance, even when it most strongly commends itself to the judgment of the people, can escape the ordeal of Parliamentary criticism. The proper function of her Majesty's Opposition is to search out and expose the weak parts of the policy adopted by the authoritative advisers of the Queen. In discharging the obligations devolving

upon them in this capacity it is not necessary to suppose that their real opinions widely differ from those of their opponents, nor need we hastily or uncharitably assume that such differences as are made apparent between the two political parties are artificial only or insincere. They look at the same policy from opposite positions. They see it, consequently, in different lights. They openly compare, one with another, the impressions made by it upon their minds. And the result of their discussion may be, and not unfrequently is, some modification of the conclusions previously arrived at by either party.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Suez Canal shares was preceded as usual by the publication, for the benefit of members, of all the documentary information deemed by the Government necessary to a full explanation of the transaction for which they had made themselves responsible. It was not regarded as complete by the Opposition leaders. It is true it contained a full and detailed account of the steps which had been taken by the Government for the transference to itself of the Khedive's shares, and of the general motives which had led to that transference. But, as Mr. Gladstone pointed out, it did not clearly show the exact position, the legal authority, or the administrative powers which it brought with it. Further information on these collateral questions was asked for with a view to the pending discussion, and, after some hesitation, was promised by Mr. Disraeli, who thereupon moved an adjournment of the debate till Monday next.

It devolved upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to move a vote of £4,080,000 to complete the purchase. That motion he prefaced by a speech equally remarkable for conciseness and lucidity. The points which, on behalf of the Government, he disposed of were those best calculated to satisfy the instinctive demands of the British public. To these, however, he did not wholly confine his observations. He justified the transaction as one recommended by financial, as well as commercial, considerations. As a mere bargain, he sought to prove that it was a good one, though as a mere bargain neither the Government nor the people of England would have been contented to take action in the affair. The company is solvent. Its available assets very nearly balance its liabilities. Its original shares are free from all charges which must be satisfied before dividends are paid. Its business (three fourths of which is supplied by the passage of British merchandise through the canal) is rapidly expanding, and promises to become yearly more valuable. The shares are to be paid for by money borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners, with whom will be deposited the £200,000 which the Khedive is engaged to pay as annual interest on the purchase money he has received, and the difference between the rate of interest we shall be called upon to pay to the Commissioners and that to be paid to us by the Khedive, will, in the course of thirty-five years, extinguish the debt, and leave the shares in our hands free from all liability. The only remark called for by this statement is that it leaves out of sight the infinitely varied possibilities which may intervene to disturb the Chancellor of the Exchequer's roseate speculations during the period which he has named. Such, however, is one of the conditions attaching to any financial project covering an equal extent of time. All that can be said of it, at the best, is that it rests upon bases which, for the time being, appear to be sound.

It is not, however, upon this point of view that the interest of the British public in the purchase has been excited. The real justification of the transaction consists in the facilities which it will provide for keeping open the direct water route to India. We need not ask what will become of it in time of war. At any rate, we shall be in no worse position when that time comes (if, unhappily, it should come) than we should have been if we had refused to accept the offer of the Khedive, and we shall have the solace of the conviction that in using force for the purpose of keeping open our communications with India through the Suez Canal we shall be acting in defence of our rights of property. But, in truth, it is chiefly in relation to peaceful times that the value of this purchase has to be determined. The Government has promptly and, as we think, prudently precluded the necessity of speculating as to what might arise in the way of obstruction to our commerce with the East if the Khedive's shares had fallen into the hands of a foreign syndicate. What we shall gain in point of facility and economy of intercommunication with India and our Southern colonies in virtue of our proprietary rights in the Suez Canal is probably as nothing compared with what we might have lost if we had refused the opportunity of obtaining so large a share in the concern. This consideration is pregnant with meaning, if only in regard to commercial enterprise; but it is still more so in respect of the passage to and fro of troops between these islands and the scene of empire in the East and South. In regard to these matters, we shall henceforth have a potent voice. We seek no exclusive influence; but we have obtained by the prompt intervention of the Government an influence which will probably be found adequate to self-defence. And this, in all sobriety, is the best vindication of her Majesty's Government in the somewhat unprecedented step which it has taken.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at Windsor Castle, on Thursday week, Earl Beauchamp (Lord Steward), who presented to her Majesty an Address from the House of Lords in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Lady Susan Melville, Lieutenant-General Sir T. H. and Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Mr. Sahl dined with the Queen. The Dean of Windsor dined with her Majesty the previous day.

Lord Henry Somerset (Comptroller of the Household) arrived at the castle, yesterday week, and presented to the Queen an Address from the House of Commons in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Judge Advocate-General had an audience. Miss Ethel Cadogan arrived at the castle.

The Queen held a Council on Saturday last, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Derby, and Colonel the Right Hon. Thomas E. Taylor. Lord Henry Thynne, who had been previously presented to her Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain and kissed hands on his appointment as Treasurer of the Household, was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Charles Peel was Clerk of the Council.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and the Earl of Derby had audiences of the Queen. After the Council her Majesty pricked the lists of the Sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales and the Duchy of Lancaster. Dr. Quijar, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Bolivia, was introduced to the Queen and presented his credentials. Later in the day her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the Victoria Barracks, Windsor, and inspected the first battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who were drawn up in line under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant Gordon, and received her Majesty with a Royal salute. The Queen having inspected the ranks, the battalion marched past. Her Majesty was then conducted by the officer commanding through the non-commissioned officers and soldiers' quarters, the schools, kitchens, and recreation-rooms, and also the officers and sergeants' mess. Prince and Princess Christian and Lord and Lady Albert Seymour dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Francis Pigou, Vicar of Halifax, officiated. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone arrived at the castle.

Her Majesty's dinner party on Monday included his Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marquise d'Harcourt, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, the Lord Chamberlain and the Marchioness of Hertford, the Earl and Countess of Dalkith, the Treasurer of the Household and Lady Ulrica Thynne, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone.

Prince Leopold arrived at the castle on Tuesday. Miss Ethel Cadogan left the castle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, was present on Wednesday at an assault of arms held at the gymnasium of the Victoria Barracks, Windsor, under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon and the officers of the first battalion Scots Fusilier Guards. Her Majesty was received at the entrance to the gymnasium by Colonel Grant Gordon, a guard of honour, with pipers, being in attendance. The Queen having been conducted to a dais, the exercises commenced, her Majesty being much pleased with the skill evinced by the competitors. Prince Christian was present. Sir Howard Elphinstone left the castle.

The Queen has walked and driven out daily. Princess Beatrice has taken both riding and driving exercise.

Viscount Hawarden and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Lord Bagot and Lord Frederic Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold an official and diplomatic Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday next, and on the following day her Majesty will be present at a morning concert in the Royal Albert Hall.

The Queen has signified to the Duke of Cambridge, president, her intention to visit the London Hospital on Tuesday, March 7, for the purpose of opening the Grocers' Company's Wing.

The Queen will hold the first Drawingroom of the season on Wednesday, March 8, at Buckingham Palace.

It is stated that her Majesty has appointed Saturday, March 25, as the date upon which she will probably leave England on her visit to the Continent.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of the Queen, will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

The Duke of Edinburgh has consented to devote the next concert at the Royal Albert Hall Orchestral Society, which he has appointed for Saturday, March 4, to the benefit of the London Hospital. His Royal Highness will be present.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has consented to preside at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Female School of Art, on Friday, the 25th inst., in the theatre of the London University, at Burlington-gardens.

The Duchess of Edinburgh will have evening parties at Clarence House, St. James's, to-day (Saturday) and on the two succeeding Saturdays.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, continues at Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness was visited on Wednesday by King Francis and Queen Marie (of Naples). The Princess has dined with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House, and with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House; and has visited Drury-Lane Theatre. Her Royal Highness takes daily drives.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh had a dinner party at Clarence House on Saturday last, at which the Princess of Wales and a distinguished company were present. The Duchess afterwards had a small and early assembly. The Duke and Duchess have visited the Princess's and the Haymarket Theatres. Lady Mary Butler has succeeded Lady Emma Osborne as Lady in Waiting on the Duchess, and Captain the Hon. D. J. Monson has succeeded Captain Haig as Equerry in Waiting on the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Baron Washington, of the German cavalry, attended a grand ball, at Gibraltar, given on the 5th, the anniversary of the fall of Coomassie.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait had a dinner party, on Wednesday, at Lambeth Palace.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame de Bülow have left England for Denmark. During his Excellency's absence the secretary, Mr. de Wray, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Duke of Sutherland left Bombay on the 7th inst. for England. The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Florence Leveson-Gower have left Stafford House on a visit to the Earl and Countess Spencer at Althorp Park.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester left Great Stanhope-street, on Saturday last, for Kimbolton Castle, Hunts.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland have returned to Battle Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived in town from Woburn Abbey, Bedford.

The Duke of Norfolk has left Norfolk House, St. James's-square, for Arundel Castle.

The Duke of Northumberland has left his residence in Grosvenor-place for Albury Park, Surrey.

The Duke of Rutland has arrived at Bute House, Kensington, from Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire.

The Duke of Somerset has arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-gardens from Stover-lodge, his seat in Devon.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter have arrived in Hereford-gardens from Burghley House, near Stamford.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have arrived at their residence from their seat in Huntingdonshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford have left town for Ragley Hall, Warwickshire.

The Marquis of Stafford has left town for Trentham.

The Marquis of Sligo has arrived in town from his seat in Ireland.

The Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., has arrived in town from Dublin.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at Lansdowne House from Bowood Park, Wilts.

The Marquis of Ailesbury has returned to Savernake Forest, Marlborough, Wilts.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has left town for Althorp Park, on a visit to Earl and Countess Spencer.

Earl and Countess Sydney have left Cleveland-square, St. James's, for Frognall, near Foot's Cray.

Earl Granville has returned to Walmley Castle.

The Bicester Hunt Ball took place at Bicester last week, and was well patronised.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of the Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, eldest son of the Bishop of Rochester, with Henrietta Louisa Horatia, eldest daughter of Captain Edmond St. John Mildmay, was celebrated at Chelmsford Church on Tuesday. The officiating clergy were the Bishop of Rochester and the Ven. Anthony Carew St. John Mildmay, Archdeacon of Essex and Rector of Chelmsford. The service was full choral.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Duff with the Hon. Maude Frances Vivian, second daughter of Lord Vivian, Lord-Lieutenant of Cornwall, was solemnised, on Wednesday, in Pentraeth Church. The service was a full choral one.

On Thursday week a marriage was solemnised at Birdsall, near Malton, between the Hon. Lela Willoughby, second daughter of Lord Middleton, and the Rev. C. Russell, son of Lord Charles Russell, the late Sergeant-at-Arms. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. P. Willoughby and the Rev. L. B. Morris.

The marriage of Mr. Dudley Perrott Sheridan, son of Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., with Miss Giulia Marie Cassavetti, daughter of the late Alexandre Cassavetti, of Russell House, West Kensington, was solemnised, at All Saints', Kensington Park, on Wednesday week, by the Rev. John Light, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Right Hon. the Rev. Viscount Molesworth, the Rev. Lord Theobald Butler, and the Rev. W. Sicklemore, Vicar of St. Lawrence's, Isle of Thanet, with full choral service.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Balfour, W., to be Rural Dean of Gloucester.
Bengough, E. S.; Rector of Hemingby, near Horncastle.
Carey, Osmond; Rector of St. Mary de Castro, Guernsey.
Cockshott, George; Minister of St. Simon's, South Shields.
Cooke, James Theodore; Vicar of Walton-on-the-Naze.
Cooper, Arthur H.; Curate of Oundle; Rector of Gauthby.
Denison, W. H.; Rector of Carlton-cum-Chellington.
Drury, T. W.; Rector of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield.
Edalgi, Shapwigi; Perpetual Curate of Great Wyrley.
Goodall, William; Vicar of Woodside, Leeds.
Holloway, E. J.; Vicar of Cleghonger.
Ibbotson, Edmund; Chaplain of H.M.S. Orontes.
Jarvis, H.; Vicar of Posingford, Suffolk.
James, Evan; Perpetual Curate of Spytty Cenfyn, Cardiganshire.
Lidder, J. B.; Vicar of Llantrissant; Vicar of Hayton with Bielby.
Moncrieff, W. S.; Vicar of Christ Church, Bishopwearmouth.
Orlebar, Jeffery E.; Assistant Curate of Haigh and Aspull, near Wigan.
Otley, George Philip; Canon of Cantiloves, St. Paul's Cathedral.
Pugh, H. B.; Rector of Dalham, Suffolk.
Rees, George; Perpetual Curate of Egremont, Pembrokeshire.
Russell, H. C.; Rector of Wollaton-cum-Tetworth.
Shaw, T. H.; Vicar of Everton-cum-Cossall.
South, R. M.; Vicar of New Romney, Kent.
Stephen, W. D.; Rector of Little Wilbraham, Cambridge.
Stokes, George; Rector of Whiston-cum-Thurilton, Suffolk.
Story, George Jonathan; Minister of Trinity Church, Barnes.
Thomas, D. D.; Incumbent of St. Florence's, Pembrokeshire.
Tristram, Canon; Rural Dean of the Western Division of Chester Deanery.
Vigors, R. W.; Vicar of Eridge Green.
Windle, S. A.; Perpetual Curate of St. Bride's, Liverpool.
Wright, J. C.; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip's, Orrell Hey, Lancs.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of both Provinces met on Tuesday for the dispatch of business.

Sir Watkin W. Wynn has recently added a domestic chapel to his principal seat, Wynnstay, near Ruabon, North Wales. It consists of a nave and north aisle with vestry, two bold and well-moulded arches separating the nave and aisle. Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey was the architect.

On Thursday week the long work of the Sisters at the Cornwall House of Mercy, Lostwithiel, was crowned by the dedication of their beautiful chapel of St. Faith. The new building is extremely simple; but, from its grand proportions and chaste dignity, it will rank high among Mr. Street's churches.

The Rev. C. Beley, M.A., on leaving the curacy of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, has been presented with a testimonial from the parishioners amounting to £196. He has received from the committee of the girls' industrial school a travelling-clock, from the inmates of the same school a sermon-case, and from the committee of the servants' home a stationery cabinet.

A public subscription has been set on foot to erect a window and tablet to the memory of the late Mr. J. P. Cobbold, M.P., in the Metropolitan Church of Ipswich. The first list of subscriptions contains the names of prominent men of both political parties in the borough, and is headed by Mr. Hugh Edward Adair, whom the late Mr. Cobbold defeated at the last general election.

On the 5th inst. a church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ely at Aspal Green, a hamlet in the extensive parish of Mildenhall, Suffolk. The Vicar (the Rev. Hemming Robeson), who has held the benefice for two years, has already provided his parish, which contains an area of six-and-twenty square miles, with two additional churches.

The anniversary festival of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was held on Thursday evening at the City Terminus Hotel—the Lord Mayor in the chair.

A numerous-attended conference of Churchmen took place, last week, in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, at which resolutions were passed with the view of strengthening the movement for an increase of the home Episcopate. The Earl of Devon presided, and amongst the speakers were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Wharnccliffe, Lord Hatherley, the Dean of Lichfield, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Bishop of Exeter.

The Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Folkestone, gave, on Sunday night, an address to his congregation, in which he commented on the result of the recent prosecution against him for Ritualistic practices. He reviewed the relationships between Church and State, and argued that when Church and State seemed to clash in matters of faith and worship he was bound, as a creature of Almighty God, to follow the Church, and to take as a loyal citizen the penalties.

On Wednesday the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of Sir Robert Phillimore whilst Dean of the Arches' Court, in which Mr. Jenkins, a parishioner of Clifton, had been denied the holy communion by the Vicar because of his disbelief in the personality of Satan and the eternity of punishment. The Dean of Arches held that such disbelief constituted Mr. Jenkins a "notorious evil liver and a depraver of the Book of Common Prayer" according to the Rubrics; but the Judicial Committee has reversed this decision. The Vicar is admonished not to refuse the sacrament to Mr. Jenkins, and is ordered to pay the costs in both courts.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The question of retaining the connection of Professor Max Müller with the University came before a convocation held on Tuesday, when a form of decree was submitted to allow him to devote himself without interruption to the study of the ancient literatures of India. It was explained that the offer of the Austrian Government of an appointment to the Professor required an immediate answer, and a decree was the readiest means of preserving his connection with the University of Oxford, but other steps would be afterwards taken to carry out the object more formally. The decree was agreed to.

The two open classical scholarships at New College, value £80 per annum, have been awarded to T. W. E. David, Magdalen College School, and F. W. W. Pattenden, Boston Grammar School.

The election to the vacant open scholarships and exhibitions at University College took place to-day, with the following results:—To the classical scholarships: Mr. H. S. Carey, Commoner of University College, and late of Winchester College; Mr. K. M. Thornton, of Marlborough College; and Mr. T. W. Haddon, of Elstead School. To the mathematical scholarships: Mr. E. W. Symons, Exhibitioner of New College, and late of Walsall Grammar School. To the exhibitions: Mr. R. O. Robinson, of Marlborough College; and Mr. J. Sargeant, of Bedford Grammar School.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Sidney Colvin, M.A., Trinity, has been re-elected Slade Professor of Fine Art for another term of three years.

The annual prizes given by the representatives of the University in Parliament have been adjudged as follows:—Latin Essay, W. C. Compton, Jesus; English Essay, H. Bond, Trinity Hall. Mr. Bond has also been awarded the Cressingham Essay Prize at Trinity Hall.

In the recent theological tripos examination the following candidates, arranged in order of merit, passed satisfactorily in Hebrew:—Trevelyan, Trinity; Bingham, Trinity; Crick, St. Catherine's; Goldsmith, Trinity; Middleton, Clare, sq.; Bibby, Christ's; Boden, Jesus, sq.; Raikes, Trinity; Murray, St. John's; Richards, Jesus.

The Board of Natural Science Studies, in a report published on Tuesday, express their opinion that the study of human anatomy in the University is at a disadvantage, in consequence of its not occupying a more prominent and definite position in the examination for the natural sciences tripos; so much so that medical students who are candidates for the tripos find it necessary to relinquish the study of human anatomy till after the examination for the tripos, and many are therefore deterred from making the attempt to obtain a degree with honours. The board therefore consider that the subject of human anatomy should be more distinctly recognised in the examination for the tripos, believing that it cannot fail to elevate the character of the teaching and study of it, especially as it is contemplated that human anatomy shall include the mechanism of the human body. In proposing this addition to the tripos, it is not intended to add to the number of subjects, which are now so numerous that they have become, to a great extent, alternative, and the additional one would, it is thought, prove attractive to a large number of students. The addition would also help to maintain the connection between the schools of natural science and medicine. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the board recommend that certain alterations as regards the arrangements and subjects of the examination for the natural sciences tripos should be made. They also think that an additional examiner should be appointed during the present term, and that in future more time be allowed for the examination.

After an examination of candidates for one of the exhibitions granted by the Company of Clothworkers to be awarded to non-collegiate students for proficiency in physical science, Alexander Scott, educated at the University of Edinburgh, has been recommended to the company for the exhibition. It is of the annual value of £50, and is tenable for three years.

Grants have been made by the Grocers' Company of £100, the Mercers' Company £50, and the Merchant Taylors' 30 guineas to the building extension fund of Girton College. The cost of the extension, which will provide additional accommodation for nineteen students and two new lecture-rooms, is estimated at £6000. More than £3000 is promised, and the work will at once be set on foot. The proceeds of an Oxford Fellowship for one year are to be given in the form of a scholarship of £100 a year for three years, tenable from next October. Information as to the conditions of competition may be obtained from Miss Davies, 17, Cunningham-place, N.W.

Mr. Phillips Jodrell, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, offers two or more exhibitions of £25 a year, each tenable for three years, to be given for proficiency in the Cambridge Local Examinations in December next, to girls who are preparing for the profession of teaching. Two or more exhibitions of a similar value to women preparing for teaching are also offered. Mr. Jodrell offers also to lend money, without interest, sufficient to defray the expenses of residence and instruction in Cambridge, the condition being that the exhibitor is unable to do so.

The annual distribution of prizes at the City of London College took place, yesterday week, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Grant Duff, M.P.

THE LATE FRANCIS DEAK.

The funeral of this patriotic Hungarian statesman, to whom chiefly is due the reconciliation between the national Kingdom of Hungary and the Austrian Empire, with the restoration of self-government to the Magyar people, was celebrated at Buda-Pesth, on the 3rd inst., in a manner that showed the immense gratitude of his countrymen. The Emperor Francis Joseph, who had written a letter to express the high esteem which he felt for this loyal and faithful champion of national rights, sent one of his household to attend the funeral. The Empress did likewise, but she had before personally visited the room where Deak's body was lying in state, and had with her own hands placed a wreath of flowers on the coffin. The Archduke Joseph, with his wife and her brother, the Prince of Coburg, was also present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Hungary, assisted by nine or ten other Bishops. The Presidents of both Houses of the Diet or Reichsrath, and the Prime Minister, Count

Andrassy, took part in the solemn proceedings, which were beheld or awaited by a vast concourse of people.

Francis Deak (the surname is pronounced as a word of two syllables) was born at Kehida in 1803. He studied for the law, and practised in the county of Zala, but in 1832 was elected to the Hungarian Diet at Presburg. He became an active member of the Liberal party; and, when the ancient constitution of Hungary was violated and suppressed, he joined others to organise a "Society for National Defence," the object of which was to provide a basis of operations in the event of a struggle with Austria. The events of 1848 brought him into a conspicuous position. After the revolution of March he was created Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of Count Batthyani. When Kossuth came into power in the autumn of the year Deak gave up his portfolio and confined himself to the duties of a private member. Later on, Prince Windishgratz having crushed the Hungarian rebellion, M. Deak was selected as one of the envoys who were to ask terms from him. The negotiations fell through, and for a time he

was a prisoner in Pesth, but in the end he was released, and retired to his estates, where he remained until the events of 1860 brought him once more into a prominent position.

A great meeting of the county of Pesth was held early in 1861, and the proposals of M. Deak for a scheme of Hungarian self-government were unanimously accepted. The town sent him as its representative to the Hungarian Diet, and there he became the recognised leader of the Moderate party. There were many difficulties in his path at first, not the smallest being the existence of an extreme party, whose demands were more exorbitant than any Government could be reasonably expected to grant. At last, however, all difficulties were overcome. Count Teleki, who had led the Extremists, died in May, 1861; and then Deak's way was plain and easy. He drew up an address to the Emperor, in which he made certain not outrageous demands, and, after some difficulty, he succeeded in obtaining them. The principal points were the acceptance by the Government of the Constitution of 1848, a Hungarian Minister resident at Pesth, the unconditional return



THE LATE FRANCIS DEAK, THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT.

of the exiles, and the restitution of their property, and, finally, a federal union with Austria.

The Emperor was at first unwilling to accept these conditions, but in the end he yielded. The struggle was, however, long and severe. Everything that could be done was done, and during the five years which preceded the fatal day of Sadowa Deak never ceased to demand the legislative autonomy of Hungary as one of the conditions of its submission to the Austrian Government. A man of genius, and singularly aided by a combination of circumstances, he was at last able to gain the end upon which he and his fellow-patriots had set their minds. In 1866 the Emperor of Austria summoned Count von Beust to his counsels. The policy of the new Minister was pre-eminently one of concession. Those who wanted anything had but to ask with sufficient vigour and sufficient persistency to obtain all that they desired. Hungary had been demanding by M. Deak self-government and a constitution, and within a very few months both were granted. Not only so, but the Emperor Francis Joseph allowed himself to be crowned King of Hungary, and swore to preserve everything that the Constitution of 1848 guaranteed.

From that day forward M. Deak was compelled to occupy

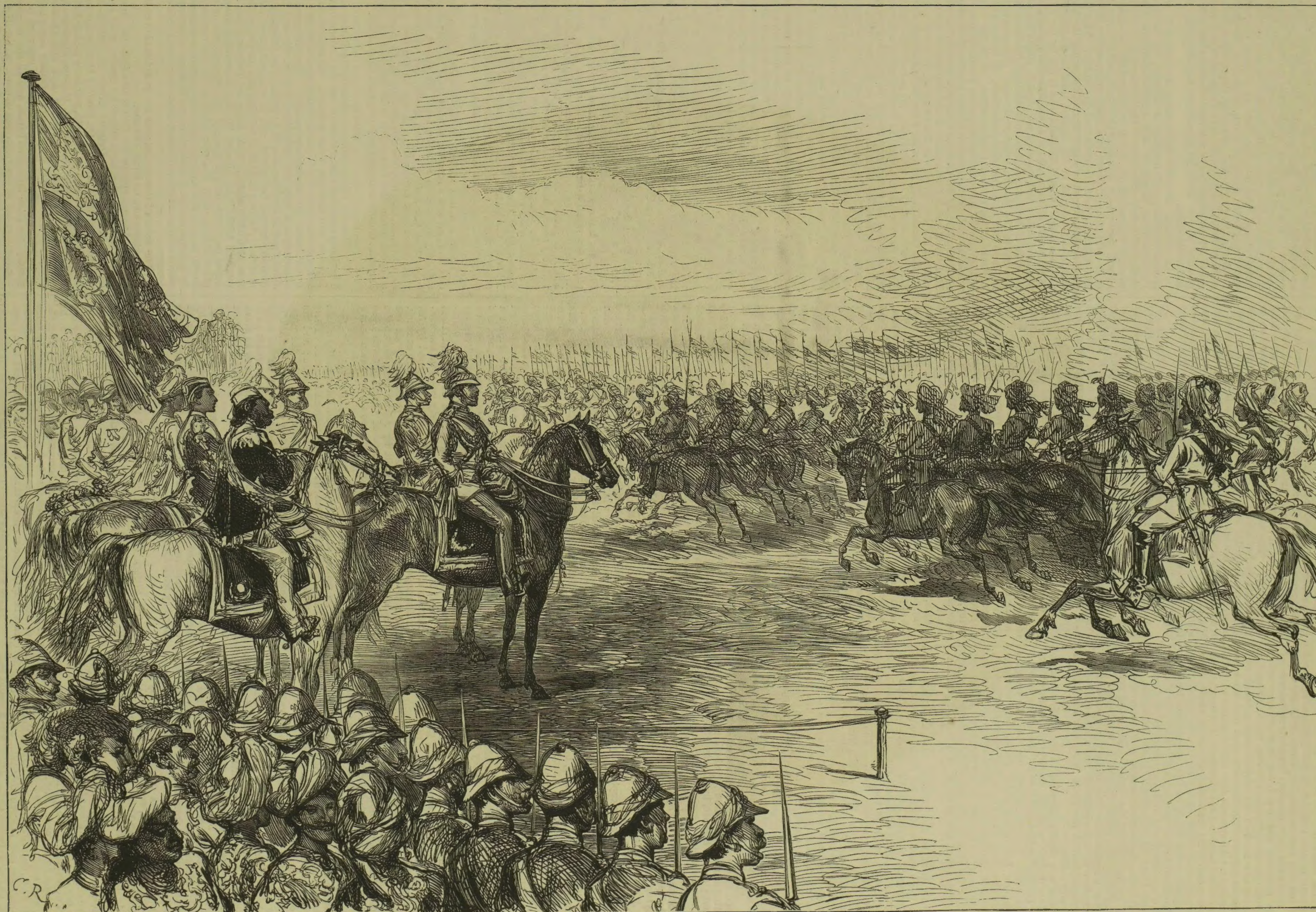
a comparatively secondary place. The great end for which his life had been spent having been gained, it seemed as though there was nothing left for him to do. He has taken a part in the debates of the Diet, and has worthily led that Conservative liberal section of the representatives of whom he is the most distinguished member; but he has been associated with no new items of constructive legislation. At any rate, even those who were most vehemently opposed to him in his life will not deny that Francis Deak merited the esteem and regard of his fellow-countrymen.

OUR SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

The Illustrations of the Prince of Wales's visit to India which appear in this week's paper, from sketches by our Special Artists, relate to his stay at Delhi; and the grand review of troops outside that city, on the 12th ult.; his arrival at Lahore, the capital of the Punjab; and that beautiful edifice, the Taj Mahal at Agra, which his Royal Highness saw not many days later.

The Prince, while he stayed in the camp of military manoeuvres at Delhi, occupied a private tent which had been

prepared for his accommodation. A sketch of its interior was made, by permission, for our Journal, and we have some particulars concerning it:—"The Shahzadah ke Dehra, as the camp of the Prince of Wales is called by the natives, is situated in the Old Cantonments, near that of Lord Napier of Magdala, the Commander-in-Chief. Around it are the camps of the various branches of the service now at Delhi to take part in the manoeuvres. The Prince's camp is much the same as that which is used by the Viceroy or a Lieutenant-Governor, only that it has been arranged on a larger and grander form. There is a long street of twelve tents on each side for the suite. At the end of this street is an entrance formed by a shemi-ana, or canopy, on eight poles; and at the other end are the tents of his Royal Highness. These are all surrounded by a canvas wall of kanats, within which there are a number of tents, all communicating with each other by means of doors and passages, all formed of cloth. There is one very large tent for receptions and dinner-parties; at one side of it is another large tent, used as a drawing-room, with sofas, chairs, flowers, &c.; it also contains a piano. The Prince's private tent is in the rear, and is a double-poled tent with a window and fireplace; a door at the end leads to the sleeping-tent. The



THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: GRAND REVIEW AT DELHI—THE GALLOP PAST.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

private tent has been furnished with a writing-table, a number of smaller tables, sofas, and chairs, and, like all the other tents, it is comfortably carpeted. It is just such a room as any gentleman at home would have for retiring to for quiet reading or writing, only in this case it has got the walls and roof of canvas, and the carpet is on the ground instead of being on a floor. The people in India know how to make tents comfortable, and in this it may be supposed that the highest perfection has been attained."

On the morning of the 12th his Royal Highness mounted on horseback, and rode over to the plain north of Delhi, where twenty-four battalions of infantry, thirteen regiments of cavalry, twelve batteries, and a pontoon and engineer train were drawn up in four lines, the infantry in front, extending over a distance of one mile. Lord Napier and his staff and the foreign officers joined. The Prince's staff and his suite rode down the lines. Afterwards the troops marched past. The review lasted one hour and ten minutes. The appearance of the troops was excellent. It is difficult to say whether the British or the native regiments were best. On the right of the Prince were Scindia, the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and Holkar's heir; on his left Lord Napier and a general staff; on the left of Lord Napier, outside the saluting-inclosure, in the rear of the Prince, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Carington, and others. The Prince's staff were drawn up at the opposite side of the ground, on the right of the bands. Guns and cavalry went by at a gallop, afterwards the native regiments. The performance was magnificent. The following animated description is borrowed from the letter of Mr. Archibald Forbes, the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, who was himself formerly a cavalry soldier:—

"My attention was chiefly directed to the native troops. We all know how British artillery, cavalry, and infantry can march past. Of the picturesqueness of the native cavalry much could be said. But the reader has only to imagine voluminous turbans, flowing collarless tunics, gay cummerbunds, wide breeches, long jack boots, flashing curved tulwars, cruel needle-headed lanceheads. I directed rather my attention to peculiarities of equipment, to the physique of the men, the indications of the state of discipline, the manner in which the cavalry were mounted, and matters of a similar practical kind.

"Let me first speak of the cavalry. One difference impressed me in the outset between our British and our native horse. A long way off you can hear the clank and jingle of a British cavalry force. Steel scabbards ring on steel spurs, the links of collar chains rattle as the horses toss their heads, swivel bickers against carbine butt. The long-accustomed cavalry man loves well the familiar sound; it brings the flush on his face, and his hand travels involuntarily towards where the sword-hilt was wont to be. A native cavalry regiment comes on gliding in a strange silence; there is no clank or jingle as there draws near to you the long line of dark faces above the lithe figures on the corks, airy-going horses going well up to the heavy bits. A squadron of these dark, supple, silent horsemen might fall on the flank of an antagonist whose attention was concentrated on his front, unheard almost until the upraised tulwars were flashing over his head. And how light they ride, these native horsemen!—not alone by reason of their greater sparseness, for the big-boned Pathans and square-shouldered Sikhs must scale to the full as heavily as our hussars, but because they carry none of the impediments that so severely handicap the British dragoon. The horses must vary greatly in regiments where men horse themselves; they are lighter for the most part than those ridden by our troopers, lower in flesh, and with apparently less staying power; but they are wiry, full of catlike activity, show plenty of breeding, and probably have pluck enough to go till they drop.

"Some corps struck me as exceptionally serviceable. No light cavalry could present a better front than the 2nd Punjabees, belonging to the Punjab frontier force. The Central India Horse—muscular, clean-flanked, swarthy men, with many grey beards among them—in drab tunics, blue turbans, yellow breeches, and long boots, riding with a short gripping seat, on compact, sinewy Arab stallions, and armed with long light lances, fell short in no respect of one's ideal of native light cavalry. The 'Mooltanee Horse,' the gallant Cureton's corps, wild-looking swaggerers with black beards and long elf-locks falling on their shoulders, are men from the banks of the Indus and the Dehra Jat, and serve in our ranks under the leadership of their own hereditary chieftain. They look and go like fellows who would ride straight into the very death without stopping to ask the reason why. Of a bigger stamp, with greater weight in the impetus of the charge, and a more over-reaching length of arm for the sword-cut, are the 11th Bengal Lancers, the famous 'Probyn's Horse'—their ranks composed of Sikhs and Afghans, on the class, or caste, troop system. When one looks at these troopers, many of whom wear the medals which tell of the service in which their gallant leader made his regiment famous, it is not difficult to understand how Probyn came to rely on his fellows as being stanch as steel and adequate for any duty, no matter how arduous or how desperate. Their old chief sits watching them to-day as they ride by; and I mistake much the nature of the man if there does not for the moment come over him the longing to gallop to the front of the old corps he has led so often to victory, and to take a turn at the old trade once more.

"The spectacle of the day undoubtedly was the gallop past of the thirteen cavalry regiments in succession of regiments. They lack only an infusion of heavy cavalry to make this spectacle sublime: as it was it was magnificent and soul-stirring. Wave after wave of horsemen swept swiftly yet orderly athwart the front—wave after wave edged with steel for foam, for spray the hot impatient snortings of the war-horses. Long ere the last billow had surged past, with a beautifully graceful cadence, yet with a resistless sweep and strength, the power had gone from me to be critical. My eyes were full, and my heart was swelling; for there were days when the sabre of a dragoon was more familiar to my hand than the pen of a correspondent, and it is not given to a man who loves soldiering to deaden to the thrill that stirs the blood when trumpets are sounding, and horses galloping, and swords flashing."

After the review and march past, the Prince of Wales presented colours to the 11th Regiment and inspected the Native Sappers, who received distinctive honours from the Queen for their behaviour at the siege in 1857. There was an immense concourse of natives and Europeans. The Prince lunched with the 11th Hussars, and returned to head-quarters. He dined at head-quarters with the civil and military authorities, Lord Napier, the divisional and brigade Generals, and their staff. At ten o'clock he drove to the city. There was a grand ball in the Palace of the Moguls. The Dewan I Khas, where was the famous Peacock Throne, was brilliantly lighted and converted into an exquisite ball-room. Large crowds had assembled to see the Prince enter. The scene presented by the marble halls of dazzling whiteness, inlaid with exquisite mosaics, was very charming when the dancers were seen whirling under the bright lights, under the arched spaces, between rows of snowy marble columns. This Hall of Audience is

historical; indeed, it was here that Nadir Shah, a century and a half ago, exchanged courtesies and turbans with the vanquished Mohammed Shah, who by accident happened to have in his head-dress nothing less than the Koh-i-noor. Here, twenty years later, the Mahrattas carried fire, sword, and rapine, melting down the exquisite filigree ceiling. From a window of the apartment of the grand hall, fitted up as a retiring-room for the Prince, the last of the Kings of Delhi, Mohammed Bahadur beheld the Meerut mutineers pouring into the city proclaiming him Emperor of Hindostan.

Supper was laid in the zenana of the palace, where the two score English women and children who were taken out and butchered under the trees in the courtyard outside were held in captivity. The next day was set apart for an excursion to the wondrous Kootab Minar, on the way to which the Prince visited the beautiful tomb of Saidar Jung; and on his return he stopped at Houmayoun's tomb, where the Delhi Princes surrendered to Captain Hodson and met their deaths. Here, too, the Prince mounted to the summit of the Kootab, and was struck by the view of ruins of cities, forts, tombs, and mosques for many miles and over the plains outside Delhi. The Prince dined with the Rifle Brigade on his return.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Lahore on the 17th ult., at half-past nine in the morning. He was received by Sir Henry Davis, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and was conveyed into the city in a carriage-and-four. Issuing from the railway station, the procession crossed a small plain outside the city walls. Here were encamped all the great Punjab chiefs, except those of Puttiala, Jheend, and others who had met the Prince at Calcutta. The encampments were picturesque, but there was not much that was distinctive, except the tents of the Rajahs themselves, which were for the most part crimson or red. Some of the chiefs had erected arches in front of their camps, and all had sentries, and the principal chiefs had batteries of artillery ranged in front of their encampments, and the flag of each floated before them. The chiefs were encamped in the order of precedence, but as the Prince approached from the left the chiefs and their retinues formed in the reverse order. The road makes a semicircular sweep, and the array of the Punjab chiefs occupying the outer side of the road, the effect was extremely good. All the chiefs were on elephants superbly caparisoned, and their shidars, or noblemen, were on elephants by their sides, the principal chiefs having twelve elephant loads of nobles. At the opposite side of the road a shemiana, or awning tent, was erected for the European residents, the greater part of whom, however, preferred sitting in their carriages. A dense throng of the natives was gathered at this spot, while the rest of the route was but thinly lined. The Prince's carriage came along at a walk, and each chief, as he passed, stood up in his howdah and salaamed. The route led round the town through a suburb to the museum. Beyond this the school children or big boys were drawn up on both sides of the road. Each school had different coloured turbans, and the effect of the contrasts, orange and violet, red and white, crimson and primrose, were very good. There were no girls' schools present. In the afternoon the Prince received the visits of the Rajahs of Bhawalpoor and Kapurthala, after which he visited the forts, the tomb of Runjeet Sing (the Lion of Punjab), and the Badshahi Mosque.

The Taj Mahal, at Agra, is the beautiful sepulchral edifice erected by the Mogul Emperor, Shah Jehan, for himself and his consort, whose name was Mumtaz Mahal. It is situated on the right bank of the Jumna river, outside the city of Agra, and a mile east of the Fort, from which our view is taken. A vast oblong space is here inclosed by a wall of red sandstone. The north side, close to the river, extending nearly 1000 ft., has a mosque at each end, within the inclosure. Between them stands the Taj Mahal, upon a terrace 60 ft. above the ordinary level, ascended by white marble steps. The terrace is entirely paved with white marble in squares, inlaid with black lines, and is about 400 ft. square. The principal building, also of white marble, rises to the height of 260 ft., with a dome 70 ft. in diameter, crowned by two gilt globes, one above the other, and a gilt crescent over them. There are smaller domes or cupolas around it. At each angle of the terrace is a minaret 100 ft. high. The interior of the main building has a large central apartment, octagonal in shape, containing the tombs of the Mogul Emperor and Empress. These are richly sculptured with floral and fanciful decorations. They stand within a screen or fence of lattice-work, made of carved marble, and of a light and elegant pattern. The dome overhead is adorned with a profusion of mosaics, composed of polished stones of various colours and exquisite workmanship. The marble for this building was brought from Jeypore, a distance of 130 miles. It is said that 20,000 men were employed twenty years in the construction of the Taj Mahal. Shah Jehan was deposed by his son Aurungebe in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The fort of Agra, which occupies most prominently all the foreground of our view, was built by Akbar long before the Taj Mahal. It contains the palace of the Moguls and the Motee Masjid, or Pearl Mosque, with some apartments now used for public offices.

In the winter months the whole surface of the river Indus, from its mouth to Sukkur, may be seen dotted with the "pala fishermen," floating about on huge earthenware pots. Their long net is simply held under water in front of them; and the pala fish, on their journey up the river, swim into the nets. On feeling the fish the net is suddenly drawn up, the fish is then taken out, stabbed with the dagger worn on the right side of the fisherman, and placed inside the pot on which he is floating. One fish in every four or five he takes has to be given to the contractor who has bought the fishery for the year from Government.

In our view of the interior of the Dewan-i-Khas, at Delhi, the architectural details are taken from a photograph by Messrs. Shepherd and Bourne, of Calcutta. The sketch of the fisherman on the Indus is by Captain Frank James, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

The fiftieth exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture is open in Edinburgh. There are in all 1090 works of art exhibited. The number offered was 2090, of which 900 were not accepted, and of those accepted 100 had ultimately to be returned for want of space.

Out of the 2000 feet undertaken to be bored to carry out the Sub-Wealden Exploration only 150 feet now remain to be drilled. Mr. H. Willett, the honorary secretary, says that the exploration has disproved the theory of the presence of a ridge of old rocks between the English Channel and the Thames, and he therefore counsels that it should be brought to a close.

There was a heavy storm of wind and snow in the northern counties of Scotland on Tuesday morning. It blew down the telegraph wires in Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, and completely blocked the Duke of Sutherland's and the Sutherland and Caithness railway lines. The up-mail train from Wick was overtaken by the storm, and stopped by the collection of snow on the line, which in some places was 7 ft. to 10 ft. deep. A down goods-train running at high speed was stopped by the snow drift in Sutherlandshire.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 17.

As the elections draw near it becomes more and more evident that the result will be a Republican victory. In some parts of the country the contest will undoubtedly be close, and in a few arrondissements, where the influence of the Royalists and Bonapartists is paramount, the popular party bring forward no candidates; still, in the great majority of instances, the success of the Republican nominees is assured. The result of the elections will have been influenced in no slight degree by the persevering energy of M. Gambetta, who during the past fortnight has been strolling through France, delivering long orations at Lille, Paris, Avignon, Marseilles, Montpellier, and Bordeaux, receiving and advising deputations innumerable, and invariably taking as his text those two fundamental principles which every party desirous of achieving more than a passing success finds its advantage in following—discipline and moderation.

In certain districts the coming elections will present a special interest, and notably at Ajaccio, in Corsica, where Prince Jerome Napoleon and ex-Vice-Emperor Rouher are rival candidates. The star of the former appears to be somewhat in the ascendant, but it is extremely doubtful whether he will succeed in defeating the Bonapartist leader, the more so as the Prince Imperial in a letter addressed to M. F. Pietri has once more formally disowned his cousin. This letter, by-the-way, has caused no slight merriment among the Republican and Royalist organs of the capital, from its numerous glaring grammatical blunders. Great interest is felt by the Parisians as to the result of the elections, at Castelsarrasin, where M. Buffet is a candidate; and rumours are already rife to the effect that the contest there may terminate in the same disastrous manner as did that in the Vosges, a few weeks ago. If beaten at the legislative as well as the senatorial elections, M. Buffet will scarcely have the effrontery to remain in office. With the view of consolidating himself for recent mishaps, the Prime Minister has this week exacted the resignation of the popular Prefect of Police, replacing him by an obscure Orleanist avocat named Voisin. M. Léon Renault leaves office in the enjoyment of the general esteem, and his success at Pontoise, where he is a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, may be considered as assured. M. Buffet, it may be mentioned, has gained his action against Emile de Girardin's paper, *La France*, which a short time ago asserted that he would only resign on receiving compensation in the shape of the lucrative post of Regent of the Bank of France. For this the paper has been mulct by the Tribunal of Correctional Police in the sum of £40. The present is the first occasion on which the new press law, which virtually does away with juries, has been appealed to.

M. Alexandre Dumas fils' long promised comedy, "L'Etrangère," has at length made its appearance at the Comédie Française. It is the story of the intrigues of an American adventuress, who succeeds, without much difficulty, in breaking up the household of the Duke and Duchess de Septmonts. This Mistress Clarkson is in love, it seems, with one of the Duchess's ex-suitors, an engineer named Gérard, and the Duke in his turn is one of the adventuress's admirers, having known her previous to his marriage. Infuriated by the contempt with which young Gérard treats her, Mistress Clarkson incites the Duke against the engineer, and a duel between them is arranged. But M. de Septmonts foolishly selects as his second the adventuress's divorced husband, to whom he makes certain confidential revelations. The story that he hears convinces Clarkson that the Duke is quite destitute of any moral principles, and, as M. de Septmonts's disclosures affect him personally, he abruptly provokes him, and shoots him in a duel, which takes place *séance tenante*. The Duke out of the way, Gérard marries the Duchess, and Mistress Clarkson returns to her native land, remarking that Europe offers too small a field of action for her. The piece abounds in witty dialogue and contains many highly dramatic scenes; but it is greatly to be regretted that M. Dumas should invariably choose such unhealthy themes for his dramas. The rôle of the Duchess de Septmonts is interpreted by Mdle. Croizette with consummate skill, and Mdle. Sarah Bernhardt throws great dramatic power into the objectionable part of Mistress Clarkson. With reference to the male performers, Sully is much too tragical as young Gérard, while Coquelin is perfection itself in his representation of that equivocal personage the Duke de Septmonts.

There is a new vacancy in the Académie Française, Count de Carné, elected a member of that body in 1864, having died suddenly in Paris on Saturday last. He was an assiduous contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but his literary efforts never rose above mediocrity. It was to the fact of his being an Orleanist that he owed his election as an Academician, at an epoch when the Immortals were desirous of causing the Imperial Government all the annoyance they could.

SPAIN.

On Tuesday King Alfonso opened the Cortes in person. The King declared that the cause of the Carlists had become hopeless, and that peace was at hand. He anticipated that the negotiations with the United States and with the Holy See would issue in satisfactory results. The finances were, he observed, in a very bad condition; but in the end he hoped all the public creditors would be paid. The integrity of Cuban territory would be upheld, and it was matter of satisfaction that the rebellion in that island had not prevented the liberation of 76,000 slaves. The King on entering the hall was received with loud cheers by the assembled senators and deputies. Several passages of the Speech were warmly applauded, especially the one relating to the emancipation of 76,000 slaves. His Majesty, on his departure, was again saluted by general cheers. Señor Posada Herrera is appointed President of the Cortes, and Señor Barsanagliana President of the Senate.

The King of Greece has sent the grand cordon of the Order of the Redeemer to King Alfonso.

King Alfonso opened the Cortes at a fortunate moment. A couple of days before he delivered his Speech from the Throne General Quesada and General Moriones gained important victories over the Carlists. On Sunday Don Carlos was driven from strong positions at Elgueta, and he is said to have "fled" towards Villareal and Zumarraga. General Moriones has taken by surprise heights commanding Aya and Cestona. The prospects of the Royal troops have certainly never before been so promising. The province of Biscay is reported to be completely free from insurgent bands, and all the telegrams from the north speak of the victorious advance of the Royal troops. At a political meeting in Madrid Señor Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council, expressed the opinion that the end of the civil war was near at hand, and urged all to work for the restoration of the prosperity of the country.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has given an indirect reply to the last American note on the Cuban question, in the shape of a memorandum to Spanish representatives abroad. He states that he has sufficient force to quell the insurrection in Cuba, which he asserts is not maintained by Cubans, but

principally by negroes, mulattoes, Chinese, and deserters, with whom Spain cannot come to any terms. The Government has bought, with the intention of sending them to Cuba, six Krupp guns and a supply of 6000 charges.

News has been received at Madrid that Admiral Malcampo left the Philippine Islands on the 3rd inst., with an expeditionary force of 8000 men, in order to chastise the pirates of the Soolo Archipelago.

BELGIUM.

Some disturbances occurred at Malines on Sunday evening after a Catholic manifestation, and blows and stabs were exchanged, and a police commissary ill-treated. In Tuesday's sitting of the Parliament a question was put to the Government respecting these disturbances. The Minister of the Interior replied that the guilty parties should be severely punished. He was, however, awaiting further information on the subject. A Conservative member indirectly charged the Liberals with fomenting the disturbances.

The bill relative to the International Sugar Convention has been adopted by 64 votes against 23.

HOLLAND.

Councillor Vanalphen has been appointed Secretary-General of the Colonial Ministry, vice Dr. Henny, resigned.

The Government has received despatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the army at Acheen, dated Feb. 6, announcing that the Dutch troops have taken Lamkoenijl Toeran, Atoa, Lamrong, and three mosques. The 25th Mockim district and part of the 22nd Mockim district are now occupied by the Dutch. Several of the chiefs are inclined to lay down their arms.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany were present on Monday night at a ball given by Lord Odo Russell, our Ambassador. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* telegraphs:—"The ball passed off very brilliantly. The Emperor and Empress were both present, and, as a mark of distinction to the Ambassador and Lady Odo Russell, stayed till one o'clock. The ball lasted till five in the morning. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess and all the members of the Royal family present at Berlin attended. There were six hundred invitations issued, and nearly that number were present. Besides a brilliant assemblage from the Court, there were many distinguished members of Parliament and scientific men present."

In the evening sitting of the German Parliament on Thursday week the Penal Code Amendment Bill was finally passed by a large majority. Prince Bismarck thanked the House in the name of the Federal Council for its co-operation in legislative labours for the benefit of the German Empire and the German nation. The Chancellor afterwards read an Imperial message closing the Session. The House separated after giving three cheers for the Emperor.

Dr. Tellkamp, professor of political economy at the University of Breslau and member of the German Parliament, died at Berlin, on Tuesday morning, from an attack of apoplexy; and General Budritzki, who commanded the second division of Foot Guards, and was the first to enter Le Bourget, flag in hand, on Oct. 30, 1870, died on Wednesday.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

An Imperial proclamation, published on Tuesday, directs that the Provincial Diets shall assemble on March 7.

The Trade and Commerce Committee of the Lower House of the Austrian Diet, yesterday week, adopted the Convention with Roumania by 16 votes against 8. In Wednesday's sitting the Minister of Finance brought in a bill empowering the Government to procure 49,000,000 fl. by the issue of rente bonds bearing 4 per cent interest in gold at the charge of the Budget of the Cis-Leithan kingdom and provinces. The above sum is to be employed upon railway works and in covering the remainder of the deficit.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial decree abolishing the Governor-Generalship of the Baltic Provinces has been promulgated. The legislative organisation of the three provinces will not be affected by this measure.

News has been received in St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian forces in Central Asia have put an end to the holy war which prevailed in Khokand, and Nasr-Edin, the former ruler, who was deposed, has been invited to return.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

We hear from Stockholm that the Rigsdag has adopted all the constitutional bills left over from the former Session. Only the bill relating to the appointment of a president of the council gave rise to an animated discussion, and it ultimately passed by 57 votes against 46 in the Upper House, and by 112 against 60 in the Lower House. The other bills chiefly concerned amendments to the press laws, and were of minor importance.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has been suffering from a carbuncle. An operation was performed yesterday week, and his Majesty is much better. He has raised his medical attendant to a rank equivalent to that of a general of division.

The Government has refused Dr. Schliemann permission to proceed further with his excavations in the Troad.

Notice has been given by the Porte to the French Government that from the first of next month, when the international postal service will come into force, the foreign post-offices in Turkey will cease their functions.

Riots have taken place at Angora between Armenians and Catholics, in which several persons were killed and wounded. Representations on the subject were on Monday made to the Porte by the foreign Ambassadors. The Grand Vizier distinctly disavowed the conduct of the Governors of Broussa and Angora, the latter being ordered to be dismissed and brought to trial. Two Commissioners, an Armenian and a Mussulman, have been nominated to inquire into the circumstances.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed the Centennial Appropriation Bill by 41 votes against 15. In the House of Representatives the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, reducing the item for salaries by 470,000 dols., has been agreed to. In Monday's sitting Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury should have all the necessary powers granted him to resume specie payments at a time to be specified. The resolution was rejected by a party vote of 86 against 137.

An increase of 10 per cent on the import duties on certain articles, voted in the House of Representatives last year, has caused a diminution in the importation and an actual loss to the revenue.

The death of Mr. Reverdy Johnson from a fall last week is announced. The deceased, it will be recollected, was American Minister here during the negotiations respecting the Alabama Claims in 1868. He was recalled in 1869 on the rejection of the treaty he had made. Mr. Johnson had almost reached the age of eighty. Attended by the Ministers, many members of Congress, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Governor of Maryland, his funeral took place, on Sunday, at

Baltimore. Great crowds assembled along the route of the procession.

Mr. Benjamin Burrows has been appointed United States Consul at Dublin.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament was opened, on Thursday week, by the Governor-General, who, in his speech, alluded to the serious depression in trade, pointing out, however, that the harvests had been abundant, and that, except for some suffering in a few localities, the people were reasonably prosperous. His Excellency announced that the railway connecting Canada with the Maritime Provinces would be completed early in the summer, and would add to the prosperity of the country. Every effort was being made to settle the question of the fisheries, but the United States had not yet appointed a Commission, and, consequently, no progress had been made. Financial depression had seriously affected the revenues of the Dominion, and it would be necessary to curtail the public expenditure. Papers would be laid before Parliament concerning the Pacific Railway.

The Nova Scotian House of Assembly was opened the same day.

CHINA.

An Imperial edict, published in the *Pekin Gazette*, degrades General Lee-See-Tai, and orders him to be tried for complicity in the murder of Mr. Margary.

Sir Thomas Wade, her Majesty's Minister at Peking, has received telegraphic instructions to support the claims made upon China by the German Government for the plunder, some time ago, of the German vessel *Anna*. A portion of the detached squadron has been ordered to China. Saturday's German official gazette of the empire contained a notification that England, Russia, and the United States have promised to support the German Envoy in China in the steps he is authorised to take in regard to the affair of the *Anna*.

AUSTRALIA.

After a continuous sitting of fifty-six hours the Victorian Ministry has succeeded in obtaining a vote for the supplies. There was great excitement, and many scenes occurred during the long-continued discussion.

An Embassy from Burmah arrived at Suez, on Tuesday, on its way to Europe.

Mr. R. B. D. Morier, C.B., Chargé d'Affaires at Munich, succeeds Lord Lytton as British Minister at Lisbon.

The Queen has appointed Edgar Leopold Layard, Esq., C.M.G., lately her Majesty's Consul in the Fiji and Tonga Islands, to be her Majesty's Consul in New Caledonia.

Advices from Capetown state that the Cape Parliament had been prorogued till March 29. The inquiry at the diamond-fields before Colonel Crossman had been brought to a close. The charges made against the Southey Government were reported to have been frivolous.

The following is a copy of a telegram from Governor Sir W. F. D. Jervois, K.C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon, dated Singapore, Feb. 17, 2.55 p.m.:—"Three of actual murderers of Birch captured. One confesses everything; says nine men perpetrated murder, and has given names."

A vote of want of confidence in the Roumanian Minister of Instruction having been passed in Wednesday week's sitting of the Senate, the whole of the Ministers have resigned. Prince Charles has requested the President of the Chamber of Deputies and the two Vice-Presidents of the Senate to form a new Cabinet.

The Bavarian Government, with a view to putting a stop to the practice of duelling, has decided that when one of the combatants is killed he shall be considered to have committed suicide, and therefore denied the privileges of burial. In conformity with this decision the body of a Bavarian Count, killed in a duel with an officer, has been handed over to one of the Munich hospitals for dissection.

A private letter from Mr. E. Young, R.N., the leader of the Livingstonia Mission to Lake Nyassa, dated Oct. 21 last, has been received. Mr. Young states that the party arrived at Lake Nyassa on Oct. 12, and none of them had any sickness. They employed 800 carriers to convey the goods and ship across the cataracts, and nothing was lost or injured. He left the greater part of the company to build houses near Cape M'Clear. M'Punda, chief of the Cape M'Clear peninsula, gave them permission to settle on any part of his land, and for a few pieces of calico Mr. Young had reason to believe he would stop slaves passing through his dominions.

This week's *Guardian* states:—"We gather, both from various communications which have been addressed to us and from letters which have appeared in the *Times* and other journals, that there are persons greatly exercised by a supposed error in the date assigned in this year's almanacks for Easter. It may, therefore, be as well to state that the Paschal full moon has no more concern with the real moon than twelve o'clock has with the sun. It is entirely a thing of cycles, and often differs a day (sometimes even two) from the astronomical full moon. It depends upon the tables given at the commencement of the Prayer-Book, and upon nothing else."

His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Lady Georgiana Hamilton gave a ball at Dublin Castle on Tuesday evening last.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin gave a banquet on Thursday week, at which there were 400 guests. The Duke of Abercorn spoke of the prosperity of Ireland as having increased during the past year. It had, he said, made most decided and positive advances, and these gave rise to well-founded hopes of seeing great progress in the future. What Ireland wanted was more capital expended in it, and without security for life and property this could not be obtained.—A deputation from the Royal Hospital, Belfast, yesterday week, waited on the Lord Lieutenant, and presented an address expressive of thanks to his Grace for having obtained the charter, and pointing out the advantages which the charity derived from it. His Grace said it gave him very great satisfaction to find that the charter was of such use to the hospital, from £20,000 to £30,000 having been already obtained.—Official communications have been made to the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Dublin Society that Lord Sandon has obtained the approval of her Majesty's Government to a scheme for the establishment in Dublin of a National Library and Museum of Science and Art, and that Government are prepared to introduce a bill into Parliament for the purpose. The Royal Dublin Society will be required to give up its library, its natural history museum, and its botanic gardens; and the Royal Irish Academy, its great museum of antiquities. The objects in both museums are to be placed in a new building to be erected on Leinster Lawn. Lord Sandon in his letter appeals to the members of both societies to assist the Government in this scheme, and, while giving them credit for all the good they have done, suggests that the time has come when the objects in their custody should be placed in public rather than in private hands.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

Since our last week's record of the recent personal movements of his Royal Highness the telegraph has not told us much about him. He is away from the cities and the high roads, on a shooting tour in Kumaon and the Nepal Terai, the great forest wilderness below the Himalayas. The Royal party are advancing by easy stages towards Nepal, striking camp daily. There has been fair sport in deer and other game, but only one tiger has been seen. On Monday his Royal Highness shot a fine bear, and Lord Aylesford another. All the party are in excellent health.

The Serapis and Osborne have left Calcutta for Bombay, where the Prince is to embark, on March 10, for his return voyage to England. He will stop at Gibraltar and Lisbon.

"SNOWBALLING."

This picture, by Edouard Frère, is a very characteristic and more than usually elaborate example of that delightful painter. Spending his life at the village of Ecouen, near Paris, and living, as Millet did at Barbizon, among the villagers like one of themselves, M. Frère has acquired a close familiarity and an unaffected sympathy with French peasant life in a variety of aspects, which, transmitted in pictorial language of corresponding simplicity, and with an artistic refinement that is not misplaced because it does not conceal, if it veils, the truth, can never be otherwise than welcome. The painter's gentleness of heart is best seen, perhaps, in domestic incidents of child-life; but probably he never enjoys himself more thoroughly than when depicting the school-boy at play. Then M. Frère himself seems a boy again, so thoroughly does he enter into the fun which he describes. With what zest does he share and bid us share the recollections of those blissful moments of a boy's life when, liberated from school, he would troop out with his fellows and rush into the wildest games and revelry—the joy and exhilaration of recovered liberty, infinitely enhanced if it happened to be a bitter winter's day and a heavy snowfall! How memorable are the exploits of snowballing we then performed! How the fingers smarted when we compressed that well-aimed missile! but how they burned with the swift reaction of the young blood! How our ear tingled when buffeted in return; how icy-cold the water that trickled down our back, yet how manfully we held our ground! Who has not joined in such a pitched battle as that before us? The hostile bands of two rival schools are mustered in full force as besiegers and besieged. The fortress is protected by a strong wall. The steps, that may represent a breach, is well protected, and the defending force seem more disposed to make a sortie than to retreat. The head of the storming column is giving way under the fierce cannonade; the attacking party is, however, effecting a diversion by outflanking the enemy and entering the fortress at another practicable part of its wall. What the result may be who can tell; will these daring skirmishers carry the place by a coup de main, or will they be cut off and made prisoners; will victory rest with the attack or with the defence; or will the fight end in a general mêlée and drawn battle?

The picture was exhibited some time ago in the fine-art gallery of Mr. M'Lean, in the Haymarket.

Last Wednesday the anniversary festival of the British Orphan Asylum, situated in Mackenzie Park, Slough, was held at the London Tavern—the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot in the chair. Nearly 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. After dinner the children, having marched round the room, sang a variety of songs, under the direction of Mr. Blanchett. The subscriptions amounted to £1740.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrews have conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the following gentlemen:—James Stuart, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics in Cambridge University; William Wallace, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; James Croll, Esq., of her Majesty's Geological Survey; and on D. Bruce, Esq., late president of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Lord Aberdare presided, last week, at the annual meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, held at South Kensington. The report of the council showed that it had been with the object of raising the revenue that they had revised the existing privileges of Fellows and reconstructed them on such terms as they considered would eventually attain the desired result. The debts bequeathed by former councils still remained at nearly £5000, and, although the expenditure of the year had been lessened by £800, it had been mainly at the cost of the prize-list. In the course of the discussion objection was taken to the action of the members of the council in regard to privileges, and one gentleman moved that the council be requested to resign. On a division this motion was lost. It was afterwards agreed to appoint a committee to confer with the council.

Long-distance walking appears to be the rage at present. Edward Payton Weston, who last week walked 109 miles 832 yards in twenty-four hours, completed another great performance on Thursday night, the scene being again the Agricultural Hall at Islington. He started with his opponent, Clark, at a quarter to ten on Tuesday night. The contest was to determine which of the two could walk the greater distance in forty-eight hours. After walking almost fifty-five miles Clark was compelled to give up, at thirty-five minutes past nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. Weston, who was at that time almost level with Clark, continued to walk, with occasional rests, till half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, when he retired for three hours and a half, having covered up to that time 107 miles. He was then apparently almost as fresh as when he started. On resuming his walk he seemed none the worse for his previous exertions, and at the expiration of forty-eight hours had accomplished 180 miles 668 yards—a distance never before approached in the time.

There were 2446 births and 1610 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 89 and the deaths 40 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 37 from measles, 48 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 100 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea. These deaths were 16 below the corrected average. The deaths from whooping-cough showed a decline of 9 from those returned in the previous week, but exceeded by 31 the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of scarlet fever corresponded with the number in the previous week. The deaths from measles continue to decline. The deaths referred to fever were 21 below the corrected average weekly number: 1 was certified as typhus, 13 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever. In Greater London 2979 births and 1913 deaths were registered—equal to annual rates of 36.3 and 23.3 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes and from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 1.8 and 19.8 per 1000 respectively, against 24.1 and 3.3 in Inner London. The mean temperature last week was 31.5, which was 7.5 below the average. On Friday the temperature fell to 25.7.



"SNOWBALLING."—FROM THE PICTURE BY EDOUARD FRERE.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Precisely as the Parisians have gone as crazy as a very shrewd and business-like, albeit volatile, people can go over M. Alexandre Dumas's new drama, "L'Etrangère," and over the toilettes of Mdles. Sara Bernhardt and Croizette as the "creole" Mrs. Clarkson and the Duchesse de Septmones, so have the Londoners—I am speaking in the literary, dramatic, and artistic sense—fallen into a very lively ferment of conflicting opinions respecting the merits of Mr. Henry Irving's Othello. It was not my fate to witness that which I hear on all sides was a most remarkable performance; but I have derived much matter for cogitation from the various criticisms which have appeared discussing the manner in which Mr. Irving "looks" the Moor of Venice. I am told that he wears neither turban nor burnouse; that his hair is not crisply curled or woolly; and that he does not give to his lips the similitude of being thick. Indeed, his countenance is only faintly tinged with walnut-brown, and his long black locks "wave down his back, and tumble in masses over his temples." Then, again, he dons a scarlet mantle. Scarlet happens to have been the peculiar hue set apart for the robes of the Venetian senators; and only those so attired were permitted to walk on the exclusively reserved part of the pavement of St. Mark's Place, called the "Broglio." But let that pass. Mr. Irving may plead a famous precedent for giving us a red Othello. David Garrick, I believe, played the part in the full uniform of a captain in the Foot Guards; and as his unpromising reverence for the text of Shakspeare led him to be extremely liberal, facially and manually, in the use of lamp-black, his scarlet-and-gold array, his powdered wig, and sable visage and hands must have had a very pleasing effect.

Still, without having witnessed the entertainment at the Lyceum, I may be permitted to say something—in the interests of those paradoxes in which I delight—as to the possible complexion of Desdemona's husband. Shakspeare roughly and readily confuses the Mauritanian Moor with the blackamoore. His Othello, as Coleridge pointed out, is needlessly indicated as a repulsive negro, with "thick lips" and a "sooty bosom;" and Sir John Gilbert, in his sumptuous illustrations to Routledge's edition of Shakspeare, has scrupulously adhered to the views of his author, and has depicted a handsome member of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels troupe, attired in a fancy costume of the sixteenth century. Now, if Othello was indeed ethnologically a Moor, either of Barbary, or of Granada, or Andalusia, Mr. Irving would have been (ethnologically) perfectly justified in dispensing even with the faint tinge of walnut-brown. I happened to be in Morocco about this time last year; and I had the pleasure of meeting numbers of Moorish gentlemen who, facially, were as fair as Europeans. The Caucasian Arab is not always swarthy. The Mohammedan Moor is only a colonist in Mauritania. The Berber or indigenous barbarian is, on the other hand, as black as a coal; and it was because Queen Dido was so terribly pestered with offers of marriage from a black Prince of Carthaginian Barbary, and not because the "pious" Æneas ran away from her in a Messageries Maritimes steamer, that the Royal Phœnician widow performed the act of suttee.

But again—and here I triumphantly come to my pet paradox—we have no absolute proof that Othello was an African, at all. Cinthio's novel, on which Shakspeare's tragedy is based, states simply that Othello "era un Capitano Moro chi pigliava per moglie una cittadina Veneziana." It is well known that in Venice itself there has long prevailed a belief that the valiant Captain who had done the State some service was a scion of a noble Venetian family to whom had been awarded the surname of "Moro" as a reward for their exploits against the infidels. The Palazzo Moro, a quaint Byzantine-Gothic structure, is still pointed out on the Grand Canal; and some antiquaries hold that the Moro family came originally from Constantinople. Thus Othello may have had ancestors who were Emperors of Trebizond or Despots of Dacia—which would account for his proud boast—

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege.

Every scholar is aware that the derivation of the surname of Cæsar has been ascribed to the circumstance that a member of the Julian family brought home from the Punic wars an elephant, which quadruped, in the Carthaginian tongue, was called "Cæsar." By a parity of reasoning, Mr. Henry Irving, considered merely as a son of the house of Moro, was no more called upon to dress like a Moor at the Lyceum than, had he played Julius Cæsar, he would have been expected to "make up" like an elephant.

The elaborate scheme which has just been promulgated for the reorganisation of the Civil Service contains a clause the recital of which may grate very harshly on some ears. A "Lower Division" of men and boy clerks is to be established in our Government offices; but the Order in Council directs that no promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division is to be made "without a special certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, to be granted exceptionally, after not less than ten years' service, upon a special recommendation from the head of the department, and with the assent of the Treasury." Why exceptionally, most sage reorganisers? Let it be noted, too, that the boy clerks are to begin with wages of fourteen shillings a week, and that the maximum salary to which an adult clerk can rise is £250 a year. These restrictions appear to me to be in sad discord with one of the wisest of the Napoleonic maxims, "*La carrière ouverte au talent*," which may be rendered as "Talent shall command promotion." Ay, and it should command it, even if the advancement were from fourteen shillings a week to £4000 a year. The restrictive rules as to the promotion of Lower Divisional clerks is unpleasantly redolent of the West-End. They manage these things differently and better eastward of Temple Bar; and how many a Lord Mayor elect has been enabled to boast on the hustings at Guildhall that five and thirty years before he became, as a millionaire merchant or shipowner, the choice of the Livery, he had entered the metropolis "a poor boy, almost without shoes, and with only one-and-ninence in his pocket!"

It was the worthy and erudite M. Octave Delepierre, I think, to whom we owe a charming book on "the Englishmen who have written in the French language." This is a work of research well worthy to rank with another curious performance by a Gallic writer, whose name I have forgotten, entitled, "*Histoire des coups de bâton dans la littérature*," and in which a succinct account is given of all the cudgellings, horse-whippings, and kickings undergone by poets and other publicists from the days of Æsop to the end of the eighteenth century. I should like some learned and patient scholar to draw up a list of "The Crowned Heads who have written leading articles in newspapers." It would be a far more amusing collection than Horace Walpole's "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors." If Queen Elizabeth never wrote, she at least spoke a "leader" when she harangued her troops at Tilbury Fort, in view of the arrival of the Armada; and that speech, textually reported, probably formed the first "editorial" in the first of the little "Gazettes"—the germs from which our

modern newspaper sprung—which were circulated in the seaport towns and throughout the ships of her Majesty's navy to keep up the courage of the lieges. But from the list of Royal "leader" writers it would be necessary to excise the name of his Majesty Oscar II., actually King of Sweden and Norway. A Stockholm newspaper has authoritatively denied that sundry articles which have recently appeared in a Swedish journal called the *Nya Dagligt Allehanda* are from the pen of King Oscar. The erroneous statement was, it appears, copied into our *Pall Mall*, and Scandinavia has been considerably ruffled thereby.

I note, in an entertaining article in the *Globe* on the once famous cookery-book which passes by the name of "Mrs. Glasse," the following passage:—"The interesting question arises, 'who was Mrs. Glasse?' It is remarkable that a popular proverb (first 'case,' which has been mistaken for first 'catch' your hare) should be attributed to a person who never made it, and of whom, so far as our researches and inquiries have gone, no information can be obtained." Perhaps, to some slight extent, I may be enabled to further the "researches and inquiries" of the writer in the *Globe*. If he will turn to Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's admirably edited edition of "Boswell's Johnson" he will find that in the colloquy between the Doctor and Mr. Dilly, the bookseller, in which the autocratic lexicographer asserts that he could write "a better book of cookery than had yet been written," Mr. Dilly remarks, "Mrs. Glasse's Cookery," which is the best, was written by Dr. Hill." Was this Dr. Hill the botanical, philosophical, satirical, and somewhat empirical physician, who was qualified by Johnson in his conversation with George III. as "an ingenious man, but without veracity"? If there was another Dr. Hill supposed to have written on culinary matters, I hope that some kindly correspondents will set me right.

Be it as it may; I confess that I have never been quite satisfied with Mr. Dilly's dictum, and that to my mind a great deal yet remains to be added to the bibliography of "Mrs. Glasse's Cookery." The contributor to the *Globe* mentions that the edition of the work which he has consulted is dated 1796. That edition I possess; but I set much store by another copy, forty-nine years older, on my shelves, bearing this title, "The Art of Cookery made Plain and Easy: which far exceeds anything of the kind yet published. By a Lady." The date is 1747; and the book sets forth as being printed "for the author, and to be sold at Mrs. Ashburn's, a china-shop woman at the corner of Fleet-ditch, and at Mr. Wharton's, the Blue-Coat Boy, near the Royal Exchange." I am haunted by a vague impression that an earlier copy of "Mrs. Glasse" was published in Edinburgh; but mine, I venture to believe, is the first English edition; and in this belief I am confirmed by the circumstance that to the volume of 1747 is prefixed a list of subscribers which would scarcely have been appended to subsequent issues. And now comes the curious part of the matter. Among the subscribers are set down "Mrs. Glasse, Carey-street," and, a little further on, "Mr. Glasse, attorney-at-law." The parties were, I apprehend, husband and wife. But why should Mrs. G.'s name have been associated with the authorship of the book? I have gotten an out-of-the-way theory on the subject; but whether my hypothesis will hold water it must be left to the antiquaries to decide. I fancy that the work called after Mrs. Glasse was the Cookery Book known to have been written by Queen Anne, but which is supposed never to have seen the light. I fancy that the Queen must have given her MS. either to Abigail Hill (Lady Masham) or to the Duchess of Marlborough; that Mr. Glasse, of Carey-street, may have been the lawyer of one or other of these ladies; and that, after they were dead, his wife persuaded him to publish the collection of recipes; and that Dr. Hill, who was an industrious literary hack, was called in to make the MS. ready for press. Thus, the work became quoted in the trade as of Hill's writing; but, as it was known that Mr. Glasse, of Carey-street, had some interest in it, the idea may have got abroad that the recipes had been suggested "in the rough" by Mrs. Glasse, possibly a notable housewife of the period, and "revised and settled by Dr. Hill." As regards the culinary lore of "gentle Anna," I may observe that in old French *livre de cuisine* you frequently find dainty dishes specified as "*à la façon de la Reine Anne*;" but I cannot call to mind any reference to "Queen Anne's way" in an English work of the kind. Finally, my superstition—it may be nothing more—as to the illustrious lineage of "Mrs. Glasse's Cookery" is strengthened by the fact that on the titlepage of my copy, beneath the words "By a Lady," there appears, cut in brass, a very Royal-looking cognizance in the shape of a combination of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle.

G. A. S.

The portrait of the late Francis Deak, the Hungarian statesman, is from a photograph by Mr. E. Ellinger, of Budapest, Hungary.

Mr. Edmund Bristow, one of the old school of English landscape-painters, who was born at Windsor in 1786, and whose art-career belongs to a bygone period of history, died last Saturday at Eton.

The Lancashire Farmers' Club on Wednesday adopted a resolution recognising the Agricultural Holdings Act as a valuable acknowledgment of the principle of tenant-right being conceded to agricultural tenancy and legalised by statute.

Some extensive works have been begun on the banks of the Thames, and will extend a distance of four miles between Blackwall and Barking. These works, which comprise the extension of the St. Katharine and Victoria Docks and the creation of extensive new shipping accommodation, have been rendered necessary by the increase of the shipping trade.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Glasgow was held on Wednesday to make arrangements for the meeting of the British Association on Sept. 6. The Lord Provost presided. The University buildings were granted for the Association meetings. Most of the guarantee fund of £4000 was subscribed, and resolutions were adopted to extend the hospitality of the city to strangers attending the Association.

The directors of the Midland Railway state in their report that the system of carrying two classes of passengers only has now been in operation for twelve months "with satisfactory results." The increase in the number of passengers carried had been greater than in any former year since the opening of the line to London. The receipts of last year had increased more largely than in any previous year, except 1871 and 1873. The number of first-class passengers carried in 1875, although more than double that in 1874, fell considerably below the number in that year of first and second class passengers combined. The cause of this had been carefully investigated, and it was found that a large number of passengers for short distances who formerly travelled second class with return tickets now travelled by third class. On the other hand, the number of first-class passengers for long distances, and the receipts from them, had considerably increased, and a saving in locomotive expenses had been effected.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Already the House of Commons has shown its usual proclivity for wasting time at the beginning of the Session, and when in July reproaches begin to fall fast and thick the Opposition will be held accountable for initiating the bad practice this year. Never since a conjuror undertook to creep into a pint bottle, and did not, has there been a greater fiasco in reference to the proceedings in Parliament than took place on Monday night. On that evening, as all the world knows, the Government was to justify its entering into a mercantile transaction in the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and to prove that poor Messrs. Rothschild got a very mean remuneration out of the transaction. It was more than whispered that the Opposition would appear in force and impeach the job (not meaning anything sinister by the phrase); and sure enough that body seemed to have two of its doughtiest champions ready, in the persons of Mr. Gladstone (who consented to break from his retirement for this occasion only) and Mr. Lowe, each with wicked-looking bundles of papers in his hands. Every one who had the privilege of entry into the House that evening availed himself of it, and every nook and corner, however inconvenient, and every "coigne of vantage," was occupied, until the odd-looking chamber seemed to groan with the strain upon it. About five o'clock there came creeping and insinuating itself about an ominous whisper that there was a hitch and the whole thing was going off. There were no outward and visible signs of such a catastrophe, and routine business went on amidst the usual buzz. At five o'clock apprehensions of an immediate balk were put an end to by the appearance at the table of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. One might have fancied that he stooped somewhat, as if he had a great burden upon him, and his natural gravity of expression seemed slightly exaggerated.

Those who remember Sir Stafford Northcote's delivery of his first Budget may probably recollect that for nearly half through it he was subdued and gentle, spoke with bated breath, and altogether was covered with a modesty that became him. Suddenly, however, it seemed to occur to him that he was getting on "with a flowing sea and a wind that followed fast," and he changed his port, drew himself to his full height, and, in tones so rounded and loud as scarcely anyone had ever heard from him before, burst out into a Miltonic quotation about a "Cambuscan bold," as if he wished it to be understood that he was even such a person, whatever and whoever he was. Ever since then he has retained in his speaking generally somewhat of that tone, judiciously used, showing confidence, but not mere assurance. And, in truth, he is justified in asserting himself, for in the discharge of his duties as deputy leader of the House he has exhibited such excellent qualities, while in the conduct of his particular business he has shown himself so every way capable, that the estimation in which he is held is uniformly favourable. In a sustained manner Sir Stafford, now stated his case. Possibly it cannot be said that his statement was perfect, but it had the merits of clearness and searchingness into the subject, and Egypt has had no better friend since the time of Joseph than he appeared to be, and for cause. For the most part, the House listened with deep attention, but now and then some more enthusiastic Ministerialist than his fellows sent out a slight cheer, which did not amount to more than a giggle, and was rendered odd by the darting into it of some peculiarly shrill and scolding tones. The Opposition sat silent, almost motionless, and once only they gave signs of life, and that was when the Chancellor of the Exchequer happened to say that he hoped the Khedive would pay a sum of £200,000 a year for interest, which, it seems, is a part of the transaction. Upon this they broke out into an ironical cheer, which was very significant of their appreciation of Egyptian finance. The Minister of English finance sat down, if not having covered himself with glory, at least having discharged a difficult and delicate task with moderation and ability.

It was expected that either Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Lowe, who to all appearance were lying in wait for an opportunity of liberating their minds, would have come forward at once, and Mr. Lowe was probably the favourite. But, behold! Lord Hartington presented himself, and, giving the idea that he was about to say something very disagreeable, appealed to the Prime Minister to postpone the further consideration of the matter on account of the lack of intelligence which characterised the Opposition and prevented their yet comprehending it. It is not laid down broadly that that was exactly his suggestion, but at least he protested that there was not as yet sufficient information on the question whereon to build speeches. The expression of Mr. Disraeli's face was a study, and the way in which he put up his glass and looked at the clock, ascertaining the earliness of the hour, was indicative of a comic contempt. As far as courtesy toward the leader of Opposition allowed, he pooh-poohed the suggestion for postponement, and hinted that he knew as much about the matter as he wanted to know—which was exceedingly likely. However, in what was intended to be a tendency to be malleable, he expressed his opinion that it would be better to go on and get rid of the whole business as soon as possible. Thereupon arose that irrevocably retired statesman, Mr. Gladstone, and, with passionate pleading, begged for time, so that some of his co-thinkers might be able to grapple with what they intended to make a vexed question. At least such was, probably, in the first instance, the construction which most people put on his chiming in with the proposal for postponement. But, finding that he made small impression, he had recourse to a device which smacked of that ecclesiastical subtlety which has of late been familiar to him. In sober seriousness, did Mr. Gladstone mean it to be supposed that he who can speak fast and furious, and at any notice, on any subject, was puzzled and confounded by a question which has been months before the public? At any rate, he pledged himself that that was the case; and he practically indorsed his statement by saying that if the debate went on he must hold back whatever he had to say until a future stage of the subject. A long chorus of minor Oppositionists, led by Mr. Forster (not that it is meant to say that he is a minor Oppositionist), imploring mercy, succeeded; and why, one does not know, but a recollection comes into one's mind of the citizens of Calais before Edward I., a trifling sketch of imagination presenting them to the mind's eye in their shirts and with ropes round their necks. All the time Mr. Disraeli's face was wreathed with sarcastic smiles, and it was with a peculiar manner, most studiously moderate, which he adopts when he has the leaders of Opposition in a ludicrous fix, that he said that he had been considering the reasons for postponement, and, of course, he could not but be convinced by them (this with a withering sneer). He would consent to an adjournment; but it might as well, considering the difficulties of gentlemen opposite, be a long one, so he fixed a week from that day for the resumption of the debate.

It is not certain that the House was quite so jolly as it generally is when it obtains an unexpected holiday. The fact is, that every one had come down seriously inclined to have a great, almost a romantic, transaction expounded, and it was probably held by some that it was a little too bad that the matter should be thrown over because of the infantine

perplexity of the Leader of the Opposition. It may be that there is some deep device which has been invented by the chiefs of the Opposition, and Lord Hartington may have evolved out of the depths of his sagacity some mode by which the Government will be ultimately covered with confusion. But at present it is the Opposition that appears to be confounded, and there may be people who will be even bold enough to say that their attitude is ridiculous.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Lord Chancellor laid upon the table a bill on the subject of the appellate jurisdiction, and explained that it was proposed to continue their Lordships' House as the final court of appeal for the United Kingdom. But, in order to make it more efficient, the judicial element would be strengthened by the creation of four law lords with life peerages, who should be summoned to Parliament as Barons and enjoy all the rights of peers. The salary of each would be £6000 a year, or £1000 more than the ordinary Judges now received; but it was not intended at present to appoint more than two, leaving the appointment of the others for a future time. Provision would also be made for continuing the sittings of the House in its judicial character during the legal year, irrespective of prorogations or dissolutions of Parliament, and for the attendance of the law lords on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council when necessary. Lord Selborne tendered his congratulations to the Lord Chancellor on the pains he had taken with the subject, but refrained from giving any opinion upon the principle of the proposal until the bill was in print. After a few words from Lord Denman, the bill was read the first time.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, on Monday, laid on the table papers in reference to the negotiations with the French Government relative to the transfer of territory on the West Coast of Africa. On the motion of Earl Fortescue returns were ordered of the proportional number of men and women who signed the marriage registers with marks in England and Wales for the last three years.

Beyond the presentation of some petitions against the use in parish churchyards of any religious service other than that of the Established Church and a notice of Lord Midleton relating to the Surrey Assizes, no business was done on Tuesday.

The Earl of Carnarvon on Thursday stated that a telegram had that afternoon been received from Sir W. Jervois stating that three of the murderers of Mr. Birch had been captured, and that one of them had confessed, stating that nine persons, whose names he gave, took part in the murder. The noble Earl, in calling attention to the negotiations with the French Government for certain territorial exchanges on the West Coast of Africa, pointed out the geographical position of the Settlement of the Gambia and the other British colonies on the West Coast. He referred to the negotiations for the exchange of territory which had taken place so far back as 1866. The proposals upon which the recent negotiations were based were that in exchange for the Gambia the French should abandon all their rights and establishments in and around the west of Sierra Leone, Assinee, and other trading ports further down the coast, all rights between the Gold Coast and Lagos, and all rights eastward of Lagos. By this exchange not only were all the French trading places and claims to be swept away between Sierra Leone and the easternmost extremity of Lagos; but if we conceded the Gambia we acquired in return the exclusive right, if we liked to exercise it, to the mouth of the Niger. After a desultory discussion the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Lord H. Somerset, Controller of the Queen's household, brought up the Queen's reply to the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. A bill was brought in by Lord George Hamilton regulating the position of members of the Council of India and adding to their pensions. Mr. Selater-Booth introduced a bill to complete and amend the law relating to the valuation of property for the purposes of rates and taxes. Other bills were brought in, and amongst them, by Mr. Ashley, a bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal trials and enable prisoners or defendants and their wives or husbands to give evidence at such trials; by Mr. Assheton, a salmon-fisheries bill; by Mr. Forsyth, a bill enabling justices in general quarter sessions and recorders of boroughs to try cases of burglary and forgery; and by Mr. Waddy, a bill to provide for the registration of newspapers and to amend the law of libel.

The House having, on Monday afternoon, resolved itself into Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution inviting the Committee to grant a sum of £4,080,000 to provide the purchase-money of certain shares in the Suez Canal Company, and the expenses attendant thereon. Sir Stafford Northcote began by combating the arguments that Parliament should have been summoned at once to confirm the purchase. He next examined in detail the financial position of the Suez Canal Company, arriving at the conclusion that, whilst its prospects were improving, its assets covered its liabilities, and its profits, "whatever they may be," are available for dividend. He described the circumstances which had led up to this transaction, justified its political importance, and raised a hearty cheer from the Ministerialists by the statement that he proposed to make arrangements by which the shares would "cost us nothing." That is to be managed in the following manner:—A loan was to be obtained from the Commissioners of the National Debt; the £200,000 which is to be received annually from the Khedive in the shape of interest is to be applied to the redemption of the interest of this loan, and the balance is to form a sinking fund which will, the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipates, extinguish the debt in about thirty-five years. The Opposition displaying some distrust touching the punctuality of the payments from Egypt, Sir Stafford Northcote said he had every reason to hope and believe that the payments would not fail, and he certainly had no reason to believe that they would. He concluded by a guarded reference to Mr. Cave's mission, of the results of which he spoke favourably, though in general terms. The Marquis of Hartington appealed to Mr. Disraeli to consent to an adjournment of the debate, on the ground that much new matter had been introduced in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech, and that at best there had not been sufficient time for the House to consider the papers just issued on the subject of the Suez Canal. Mr. Disraeli urged the Committee to proceed with the debate, and if they liked to continue it over a week, only to go on with it forthwith. Mr. Gladstone protested that the minority had a right to demand time to consider a policy now for the first time disclosed by the Minister. For himself, if this right was denied, he should enter his respectful protest, and postpone to a later and more fitting occasion the remarks that he had to make on the whole transaction. After some words from Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Forster, Mr. Dillwyn, and others, urging the immediate ad-

journalment of the debate, the Premier observed that he had not refused to accede to the request of the Marquis of Hartington, and now granted it, fixing Monday next for the resumption of the debate. Mr. Disraeli stated the names of the persons who have been appointed to serve on the Royal Commission on the Fugitive Slave Circular. They are the Duke of Somerset, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir R. Phillimore, Mr. Justice Archibald, Sir H. Holland, Sir G. Campbell, Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Mr. Rothery, Mr. Mountague Bernard, Admiral Sir Leopold Heath, and Mr. A. Thesiger, Q.C.

Notice was given on Tuesday, on behalf of Mr. Trevelyan, of his intention to reintroduce his measure for extending household suffrage to the counties. A motion was made by Sir William Fraser condemnatory of the parochial system of the metropolis, as inadequate to its requirements, but it was withdrawn. A measure was introduced by Mr. Hubbard to explain the law relating to crossed cheques. The Municipal Officers' Superannuation Bill and the Publicans' Certificates (Scotland) Bill were read the second time.

The second reading of the Increase of the Episcopate Bill was brought in and discussed, on Wednesday, but eventually adjourned. A bill was brought in by Mr. Hubbard to amend the Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Act. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur introduced a measure to throw open the metropolitan bridges free of toll; and Captain Bedford Pim launched a bill for the organisation of a mercantile marine hospital service and the medical examination of seamen.

On Thursday Lord Hinchinbrook and Mr. Blake took the oath and their seats for Huntingdon and Leominster. Mr. Blake was much cheered by the Opposition as he passed up to the table. Mr. Disraeli, in reply to Mr. G. Mills, said the subject to be inquired into by the Royal Commission on the obligations of England with respect to the slave trade would be of a very wide character, and the Commission would no doubt take into consideration the expediency or otherwise of further Imperial legislation on the subject of the slave trade. Mr. Hunt, in answer to Captain Pim, said the arrangements made with respect to the Arctic expedition provided for the sending out of a relief-ship in the spring of 1877, should the expedition not previously return. Captain Nares would send down despatches in the spring of this year, and arrangements would be made if possible to obtain them and bring them to England. Mr. Disraeli asked for leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty to make an addition to her style and titles. The right hon. gentleman did not state the exact form of the addition proposed, observing that that would be left to the discretion of her Majesty. He argued generally that the present moment, whilst the Prince of Wales was enjoying the hospitality of India, and considering the relative positions of England and her Indian territory, was a most propitious one for the measure proposed, believing that it would give general satisfaction not only to the people of Great Britain, but also to the various princes and populations of India, if her Majesty assumed a distinctive title connecting the sovereignty of the British empire more definitely with India than any that existed at present. Mr. Lowe objected to the proposal. Assuming, first, that the title of Empress was the one contemplated, he contended that the word Emperor, although stated by Blackstone to include no more rights than that of King, was still popularly supposed to be a title obtained and retained by conquest, and, therefore, that it would be injudicious, especially now when the youths of India were studying the classics, to afford them the opportunity of contrasting the rule of the Emperor Sovereigns with the history of the Emperors of Rome. He thought that such a step would foster a notion amongst them that the Sovereignty of India was in effect the assumption of a position as regarded that country somewhat similar to that of the Roman Emperors. He also urged that this new title would probably create a feeling of jealousy in our other great dependencies—Australia, Canada, and the other British colonies. He asked what would happen if, as had happened in France, we lost our rule in India? Would we retain our nominal rule then as we had retained our nominal rule of France long after that country had been lost to us? The Queen of England, too, was "defender of the faith," a title that had done a good deal of work in its time; but, by the proposed new title of her Majesty, many persons in India might be tempted to ask which faith was her Majesty the defender of. The debate then took rather a discursive turn. Mr. W. E. Forster asked the Prime Minister to inform the House the actual title which her Majesty was to add to her present ones, before the second reading of the bill. Mr. Disraeli, having generally replied without noticing this question of Mr. Forster, the inquiry was re-put by Mr. Bright, when Mr. Disraeli said that if he gave the information required it would practically defeat the object of the bill, which was simply one to enable her Majesty to select her own title. Leave was then given. The Merchant Shipping Bill, upon its second reading, occupied the House during the remainder of the sitting.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Disraeli has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. A canary and bird show is being held at the Crystal Palace. It will close on Wednesday next.

The Lord Chief Justice of England will preside at the annual festival of the Newspaper Press Fund on May 20.

Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart., M.P. for Mid-Surrey, has been elected president of the West London Rowing Club.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board a motion by Mr. Peek in favour of increased grants out of the Imperial revenue to voluntary schools was adopted.

The Goldsmiths' Company has voted £500 towards the fund now being raised at the Mansion House in aid of the operations of the Marine Society.

A paper on the subject of the municipal government of Paris was read, on Tuesday night, by Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M.P., at a meeting of the Statistical Society.

We learn from the Central News that General Schenck's resignation has been tendered to his Government and accepted. It is his intention, however, to remain in London during the Emma Mine proceedings.

The City and Spitalfields School of Art have received a donation of £20 from the Mercers' Company in furtherance of the objects of the school, especially for obtaining lectures illustrative of the connection between art and manufactures.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers in the first week of February was 88,540, of whom 37,362 were in workhouses and 51,178 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, respectively, these figures show a decrease of 10,677, 18,761, and 25,880. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 519, of whom 407 were men, 89 women, and 23 children under sixteen.

Under the presidency of Mr. H. Richard, M.P., a conference of the friends of religious equality was held, on Tuesday, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the object of the meeting being to decide upon their future action and the publication of their views. The Burials Bill, the abolition of clerical fellowships and headships in the National Universities, together with the administration of the Endowed Schools Act and of the Elementary Education Act, were the principal topics considered.—In the evening addresses were delivered at Exeter Hall upon the question of Church Disestablishment by Mr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, and the Rev. J. G. Rogers, of Clapham. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., presided.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, on Saturday reopened the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, situated in the Waterloo-road. The ceremony was followed by a déjeûner, at which the Lord Mayor dwelt upon the benefits such institutions conferred upon the poor; and, remarking that one of the new wards had been named by the Lady Mayoress "The Lord Mayor's Ward," and would be furnished by them throughout, expressed the wish to see this example followed. The cost of the enlargement of the infirmary was £3700, of which £2700 had been subscribed. Before the company separated the secretary announced subscriptions and donations received that day amounting to £800.

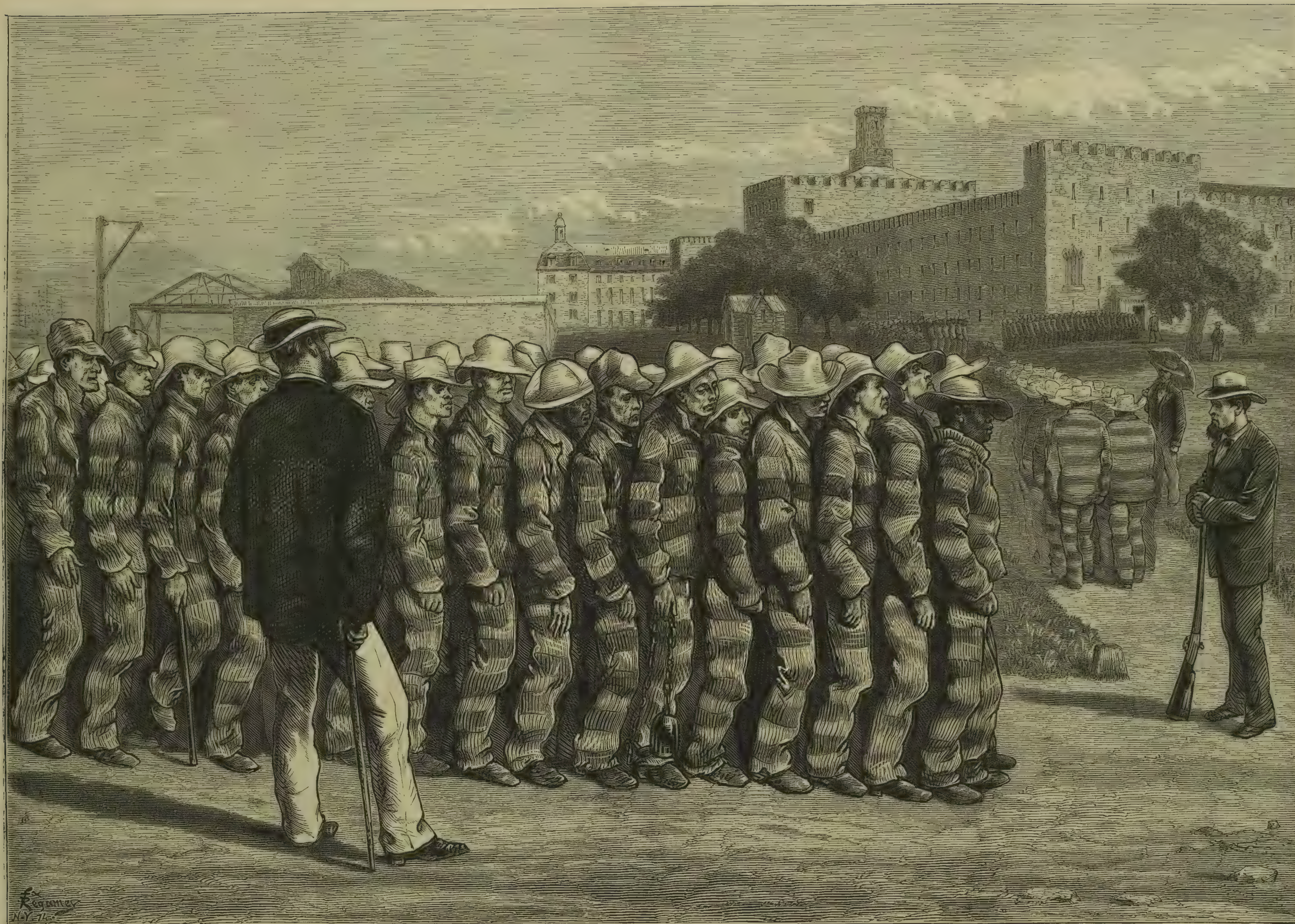
The Duke of Edinburgh presided at the annual dinner of the Warchousemen and Clerks' Schools on Wednesday night in the City Terminus Hotel. In proposing the toast of the evening—that of "Prosperity to the Schools"—his Royal Highness observed that it was a proud thing to say for them that they had been inaugurated by young men, who had continued to contribute to their funds for the purpose of providing a home for the children of those who had belonged to the same profession as themselves. The schools were highly valuable, and were worthy of the generous support of the public at large. Before the proceedings terminated, subscriptions were announced to the amount of 2700 guineas, including a donation of twenty-five guineas from his Royal Highness.

The representation of Mr. Shirley Brooks's "Card Basket" has met with great success in Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment at St. George's Hall. The refined acting of Mrs. German Reed, who as Miss Clutchley brings out every point of humour with consummate art, and the blustering Major of Mr. Bishop are prominent features of the performance. The "Card Basket" will be withdrawn on the 27th inst., and on the following evening a new first part, entitled "The Rartch-Poot; or, An Indian Puzzle," will be produced, in which the Brothers A'Beckett have had recourse to Indian magic to clothe in a new and fanciful dress some of the most interesting "story-book" characters that have delighted childhood. In addition to the above novelty, Mr. Grain will shortly give a musical sketch of a now popular pastime, under the title of "Slaves of the Rink."

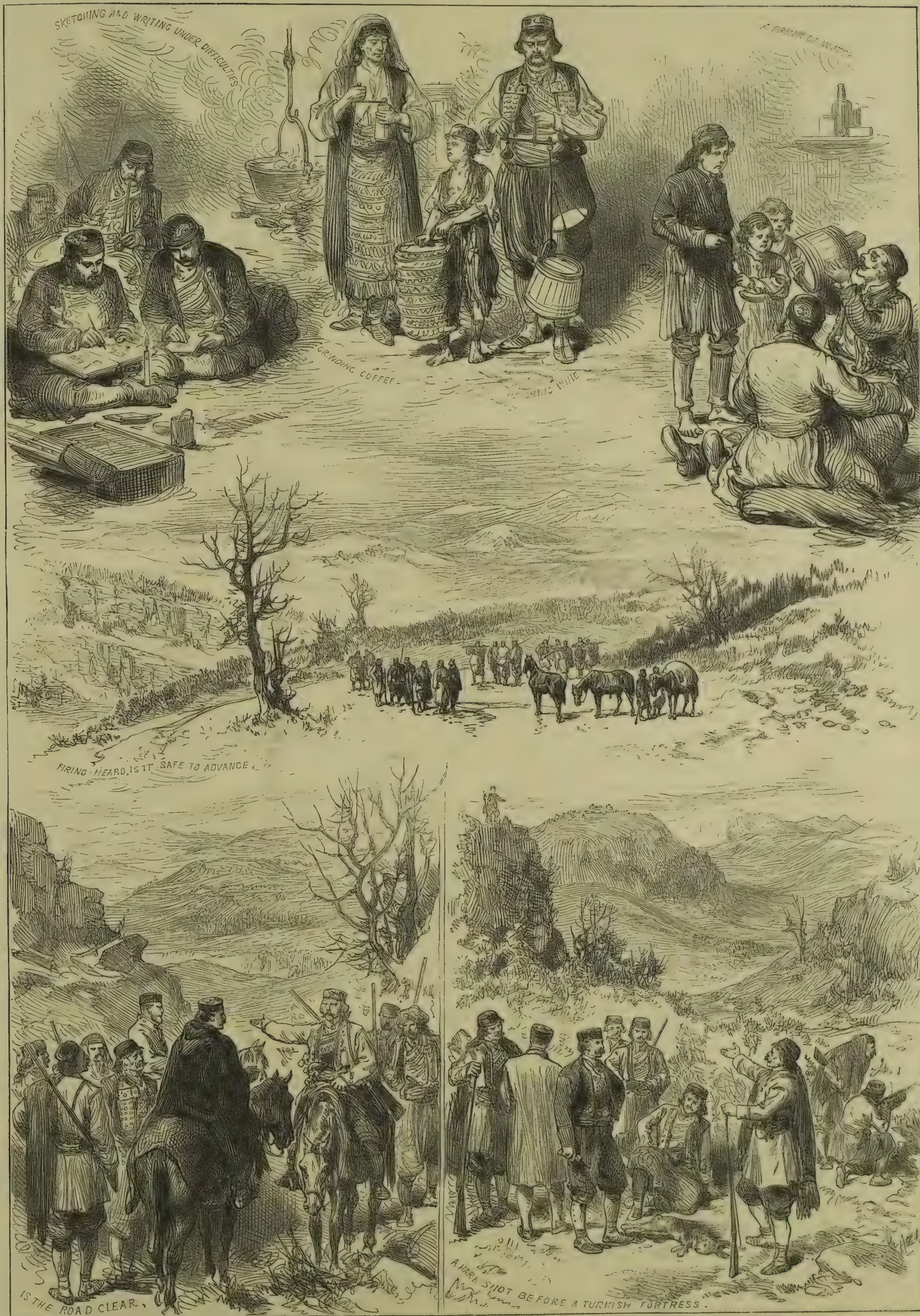
At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee for inaugurating the establishment of training-schools for music in this country, held on Wednesday, it was stated that the Messrs. Rothschild had intimated their intention to subscribe for ten scholarships to the school presented by Mr. Freaque at Kensington to the public. This will be the first training-school for music that will be opened in the metropolis, and the Corporation of London have subscribed for ten scholarships of £40 each, and several other public bodies have likewise expressed their intention to do the same, so that the institution at Kensington will be opened under very good auspices.—A public meeting, at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will preside, takes place next Wednesday, for the purpose of assisting the movement and making arrangements in connection with the opening of the proposed school.—Other particulars of the training-schools for music are given at page 186, under the head of Music.

Mr. Gladstone was, on Wednesday, presented with the freedom of the Turners' Company. Responding to allusions made in an address which had accompanied the presentation, he said, with regard to the Irish legislation of the late Government, that it would always be to himself and his colleagues one of their greatest satisfactions and comforts to think that they had contributed thereby to re-establish the character of England in a point in which it was liable to imputation in the remainder of the civilised countries of the world. In commenting upon the value of municipal institutions, the right hon. gentleman pointed out that the principle of self-reliance and local self-government might well be developed, not only in the metropolis and in new centres of population, but also in the counties. Repudiating all idea of undermining the position of the City companies, Mr. Gladstone declared that he desired to see them thrive on the only basis on which anything could permanently prosper—namely, in the steady and careful performance of their duties.

Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that improved facilities in the use of the Post-Office telegraphs might be combined with greater cheapness than at present; that in the tariff for telegraphic communications with the Continent the rate for the transmission of messages to and from all the towns in United Kingdom should be the same as is paid for similar service in the metropolitan district; and that the present surcharge on telegrams from the English provinces to France and vice versa, as compared with the price between London and France and vice versa, should be immediately abolished. Some discussion took place upon a motion that all bills of exchange and promissory notes should have in legible characters on their face the words "value received," and ultimately the matter dropped on the understanding that the executive council would consider the question. It was also left to the executive to petition Parliament in favour of any bill limiting the negotiability of crossed cheques consistently with the direction of the crossing which they bore. On Wednesday a resolution was passed declaring their opinion that it is impossible to prescribe any universal rule for the safe loading of all merchant-ships, but that owners should be compelled to mark on all vessels a practical maximum load-line, which should indicate the point beyond which the owner does not intend to load his ship. By another resolution they declared that the time had arrived when industrial training-ships should no longer depend on private charity for their support. There was subsequently a discussion about several matters relating to merchant shipping, and a large majority voted in favour of Government legislation for the abolition of advance notes.—The annual dinner of the Chambers was held on Wednesday night, at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., in the chair. In the reply made by Lord Salisbury to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," he referred particularly to the interest taken in the affairs of India, remarking that one of his principal duties for months past had been to acknowledge correspondence from Chambers of Commerce in regard to Indian questions.



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The Rochdale magistrates have sent "The King of the Beggars" to prison for three months. The evidence given against Herman Charles von Nieroth, who is said to go by this title amongst the fraternity of professional beggars, showed that in Manchester, Liverpool, and elsewhere, he has been doing a good business, at one time palming himself off as an unfortunate nobleman in distress, and at another representing himself to be a religious benefactor, whose sole object in life was to benefit his suffering fellow-men. It is said the prisoner on one occasion pressed the Bishop of Manchester for £500 to assist in promoting religious education; but he does not appear to have been successful in his dealings with the Bishop.

From Italy Sir A. Paget reported that all monastic and conventual institutions were suppressed in the kingdom of Italy by the law of July 7, 1866. Mr. Corbett forwarded from Switzerland a proposed decree concerning the suppression of the convents of Gnadenthal and Hermetschwyl, in the Canton of Aargau, of Nov. 20, 1874; the Legislative Decree of Aug. 20, 1874, with justificatory reports, suppressing in the Canton of Geneva those religious corporations the establishment of which had been authorised for ten years by the Legislative Decree of June 29, 1872; and the Genevese law of Aug. 20, 1875, on religious observances in the public streets, and the Legislative Decree suppressing the corporation called the Corporation of the Faithful Female Companions of Jesus, established at Carouge.

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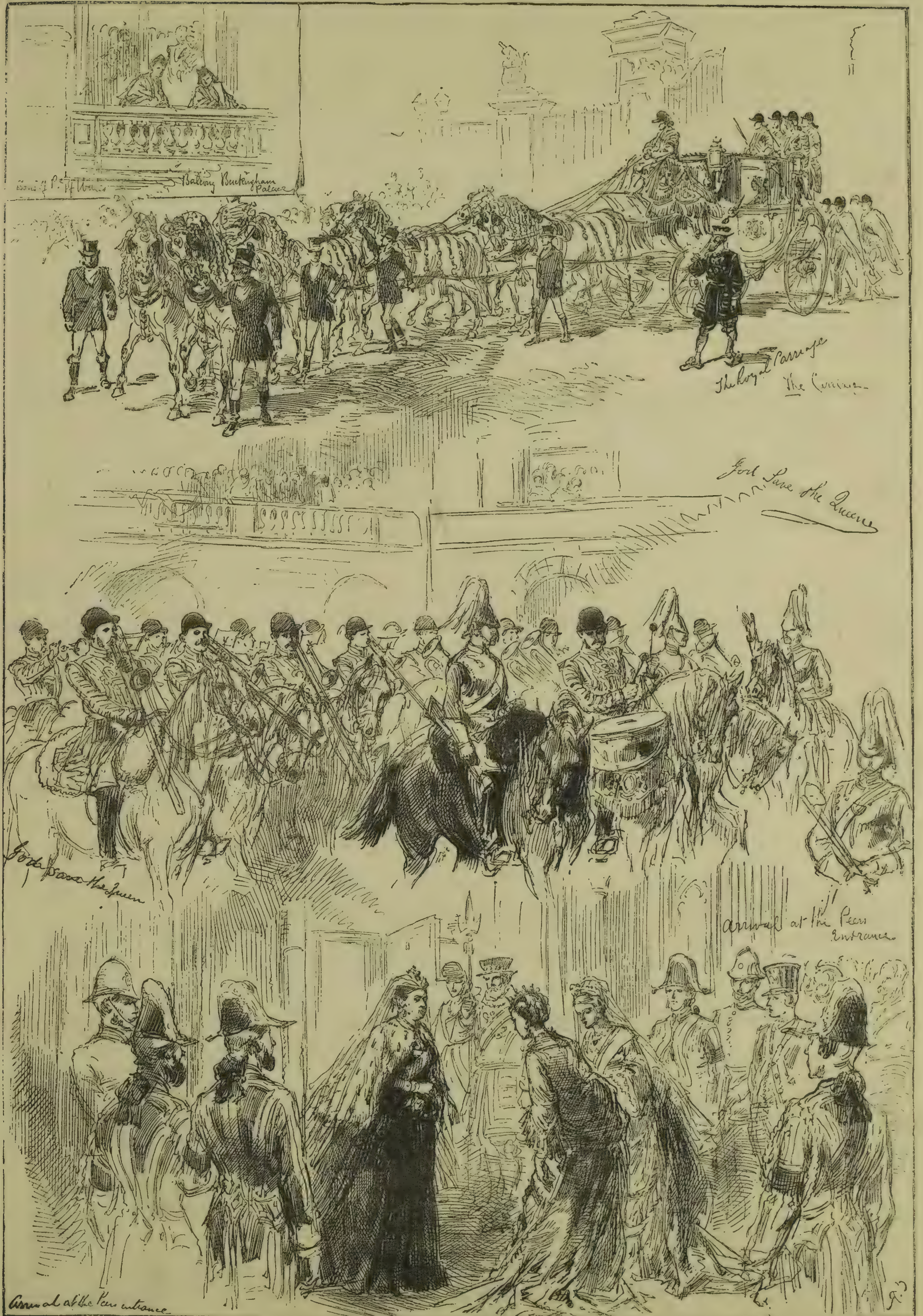
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SKETCHES OF THE ROYAL PROCESSION AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN GOING TO OPEN PARLIAMENT.

The procession of Royal state carriages, with which her Majesty went from Buckingham Palace to the Legislative Palace of Westminster, on Tuesday week, did not fail to excite the usual expressions of popular interest, and to attract a multitude of eager spectators to that part of London. A few simple incidents of this familiar pageant, and of the aspects and attitudes of the Queen's liege subjects who thronged to behold its customary glories, are sketched for one page of Engravings. The Princess of Wales, when she came over from Marlborough House to join the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and to accompany her Majesty to the opening of Parliament, had brought some of her children with her. These young persons were allowed to survey, from the balconies of the palace, the imposing spectacle of the Royal procession setting forth and passing out through the gates. It was very pleasant to see that they enjoyed the sight heartily, as children should; and one hopes that the illustrious grand-mamma and mamma, as they passed beneath, were not out of hearing of those merry little voices from above. There were six state carriages, each drawn by six bays, preceding the Queen's own most splendid carriage, with its eight Hanoverian cream-coloured horses, gaily decorated in blue and gold. Her Majesty sat with the Princess of Wales opposite to her; and everybody said, or meant to say, "God bless them both!" There was no lack of pomp and dignity in the attendance and equipment of this procession. The Yeomen of the Guard marched in front of the Queen's carriage, attired in their quaint Tudor uniform, with halberds carried upright. The marshals, the lackeys, the running footmen, and others of the retinue, but especially the superb coachmen, in their curly wigs and cocked hats, were objects of admiring comment. It is one of the occasional grand sights of London, even better worth seeing than the "Lord Mayor's Show."

MUSIC.

The novelties at last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace were the first introduction there of one of the many piano-forte concertos of Mozart, and of an orchestral intermezzo and scherzo by Mr. Henry Gadsby. Both have been spoken of in reference to their performance elsewhere, and it may suffice now to say of the concerto that it belongs to the best period of its composer, and may rank with his more celebrated works of the same class in D minor and C minor. It was very finely played by Miss Agnes Zimmermann, who introduced a clever cadenza of her own composition. The two movements by Mr. Gadsby were first produced at a concert of the British Orchestral Society, nearly twelve months ago, when they were recognised as skilful pieces of orchestral writing, worthy of one who had before made himself favourably known in compositions of this class. Mr. Sullivan's symphony in E (originally written for the Crystal Palace concerts), and Schubert's overture to "Alfonso and Estrella," completed the instrumental selection. Well-known vocal pieces were effectively sung by Madame Rose Hersee and Signor Foli.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Signor Rendano was the pianist. Of this gentleman's executive merits we have before spoken. These were again effectively displayed, on Monday, in Bach's "Italian concerto" for piano solo, and in Sir Sterndale Bennett's trio, with the co-operation of Madame Norman-Néruda and Signor Piatti. The concerto was encored, and another piece substituted by the player. A quartet by Haydn, Beethoven's septet for string and wind instruments, and vocal pieces contributed by Mr. Cummings completed the selection. At next Monday's concert Herr Joachim is to appear for the first time this season.

The first subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's twenty-first season took place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, when the programme consisted chiefly of an interesting selection of part-songs and madrigals, old and new. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Mr. Kuhe's musical festival at Brighton began on Tuesday evening, when the programme included a symphony of Haydn (letter V, in G), Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz" and Auber's to "La Sirène," Mendelssohn's rondo in B minor for pianoforte (with orchestra), played by Mr. Kuhe; Beethoven's romance in F for violin, with M. Sainton as violinist; and miscellaneous pieces of varied interest. Madame Rose Hersee was the vocalist, and Mr. Kuhe conducted the principal portions of the concert. On Wednesday the first classical morning concert took place, with a selection including Sir Julius Benedict's overture, entitled "Minnesinger," that by Spohr to "Jessonda," and Mendelssohn's to "Ruy Blas," Mozart's symphony in G minor, and Beethoven's concerto in C minor, with Mdlle. Krebs as pianist. On Thursday evening Mr. J. F. Barnett's new sacred cantata, "The Good Shepherd," was to be produced, of the performance of which we must speak next week. The cantata was to be followed by Mozart's "Requiem." For this (Saturday) morning Sir Michael Costa's "Eli" was announced, to be conducted by the composer. The festival is to close on Monday week with a performance of Haydn's "Creation" for Mr. Kuhe's benefit.

The annual Reid Festival at Edinburgh began on Saturday last, and was continued on Monday with great success. The fine orchestra, of about seventy performers, organised by Mr. Charles Hallé, gave various classical works with excellent effect. The finished pianoforte playing of Mr. Hallé, and the admirable vocal performances of Madame Antoinette Sterling and Mr. E. Lloyd, were also special features of the occasion. This was the thirty-sixth of the Reid Festivals, and the eleventh with which Professor Oakeley has been associated. A new song ("Edward Gray"), composed by this gentleman to words by Tennyson, and sung by Mr. Lloyd, was highly successful.

The first Saturday concert of the year at the Alexandra Palace takes place this week, with a programme including Maurer's symphony in F minor, a new overture by Mr. J. Waterson, entitled "Lucie Manette," and Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor (with Mdlle. Krebs as pianist).

Four scholarships founded by the Society of Arts, five founded by Mrs. Freake, and one founded by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, have been competed for at the National Training School for Music. The examiners were Messrs. John Hullah, Otto Goldschmidt, and W. G. Cusins. There were 109 candidates.

The Court of Common Council has subscribed for ten free scholarships, of the value of £40 a year each, for five years, in the National Training School of Music.—A meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held in Birmingham, yesterday week, in support of the movement for endowing scholarships in connection with this school. The report of the local committee states that about £2000 had already been subscribed without any systematic canvass, and it was proposed to raise the amount to £6000 in order to found ten scholarships. Several additional subscriptions and donations were announced in the course of the meeting, and Mr. Richard Peyton was appointed as the Birmingham representative to serve on the London committee.

The Duke of Edinburgh has consented to devote the next concert of the Royal Albert Hall Orchestral Society to the benefit of the London Hospital. The concert will take place on March 4, a day fixed by his Royal Highness in order to allow of his being present, we understand, for the last time before leaving England.

Mr. Walter Bache's twelfth annual concert—to take place at St. James's Hall, on Thursday next—will, like most of the previous occasions, possess special interest. Mr. Bache will, on this occasion, produce Liszt's oratorio, "The Legend of Saint Elizabeth," for the first time in its entirety, in this country. A choir of 175 voices and an orchestra of seventy performers, with efficient solo singers, are announced; and, as rehearsals have long been in progress, the work will doubtless be worthily rendered.

The prospectus of the sixty-fourth season of the Philharmonic Society announces two morning performances in addition to the usual eight evening concerts. The dates of the latter are:—March 23, April 6, May 1, 15, 29, June 12, 26, and July 10; of the former, May 22 and June 19. Besides repetitions of many standard works, several novelties are named for production, among them being Joachim Raff's second symphony (in C), and a symphony (in E flat) by Hoffmann. Brahms's "Requiem," which was given by the society for the first time in England last season, is to be repeated; and the late Sir Sterndale Bennett's MS. overture "The Merry Wives of Windsor" is to be performed.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

This theatre has now been for several seasons the training-ground for new actors. The late Mr. Bateman tried the experiment successfully with Mr. Irving, until his assumption of a fresh part makes, as it were, an epoch, long expected and late remembered. His forthcoming Othello has excited much anticipation—considerable hope and not a little fear; but now at length we have an opportunity of seeing it in its actual proportions, and as the actor himself has seen it in the studious visions which not only prophesy, but aid in the fulfilment of promises in which it is pleasant to believe. On Monday the famous tragedy of "Othello" was performed. Many misapprehensions exist in regard to the purpose of this tragedy. The vulgar one is that the hero is a naturally jealous Moor, who, because of his clime and colour, is predisposed to the dirtiest of all the passions, the most debasing, and the most unjust. There cannot be a greater mistake. Shakspeare is exceedingly careful to guard against this error; and paints Othello as confiding, tender, noble, and as free from suspicion as a magnanimous man always is. It is Iago who is the really jealous person—who has a wife remarkable for levity, and whom, not without apparent reason, he doubts. He thinks that she has been too free with the Moor, his master; and, in revenge, he determines to inspire the latter with the passion with which he is himself constantly tormented. He succeeds in doing so, and produces effects which astonish himself—not the normal results of jealousy, the tendency to lead a life plagued with the vexation of doubting and doating, but a determination to avenge at once his injured honour on his guilty wife. The husband constitutes himself a judge in his own cause, and decides on the death of the presumed traitress to his peace and respectability. The tragedy is in fact a love-tragedy, like "Romeo and Juliet." The latter concerns love before marriage, and the former love after marriage; and the phases of love are illustrated in its various characters—Roderigo, Cassio, and Othello. Iago himself represents it in its basest form, and converts it into a demoniac possession. Mr. Irving was not likely to take a vulgar view of the character; and in the beginning presents him under the noblest of aspects. Mr. Irving is a thinking actor, and gives us in his delineations the fruits of his intelligence. What he is, perhaps, deficient in is the strength of passion and the perception of the refined and purely poetic. Nevertheless, he is fairly imbued with a taste for both, and realises them conventionally with force and discrimination. Mr. Irving's Othello is at present the best of all his impersonations. It is certainly crude in parts, but it is of a quality that will ripen, and in no long time exhibit a perfect fruitage. The stage arrangements, made under his direction, are for the most part excellent, including new dispositions of scenery and furniture which greatly assist the ultimate effect. He has restored, too, many portions of the text usually omitted, such as the apoplectic scene in the fourth act, which Shakspeare borrowed from the novel on which the tragedy is founded, but to which the poet was so little indebted. Nor has the actor regarded only his own character, but has given Desdemona the retiring scene and song of the willow, as sung by one maiden called Barbara, which we were glad to see restored to its true place. Indeed, the fourth act of the tragedy, as it now stands, is one of the most effective, and in the variety of its business exceeds even the third. Altogether the play is admirably cast. Mr. H. Forrester's Iago is capital—thoroughly original and one of the best we have seen, besides being more natural than most. In the last act the concluding Iago-business is retained, and the villain remains on the stage till the fall of the curtain. Mr. Mead's Brabantio is excellent. The cast, too, had the advantage of Mrs. Crowe in the part of Emilia, which she thoroughly impersonated without any exaggeration, but with great acting force. Miss Isabel Bateman in Desdemona was simply charming; and in every movement, and also while at rest, lying on the couch with "her breath newly stopped" by her abused husband, was eminently artistic. The scene to which we have just alluded was really a tragic picture. In addition to the acting merits of the performance, the scenic illustrations by Hawes Craven and his assistants are all high works of pictorial art. The performance of "Othello" must become a permanent occupancy of these boards, now rendered classical by able management and good taste.

Mr. Tom Taylor has written a letter to the journals concerning his new play "Anne Boleyn." Recognising in general the justice of the criticisms upon its acting qualities, he has withdrawn entirely the first act and much reduced the remainder, so as to bring the whole within reasonable limits. We trust that the public will take these alterations in good part and give the production another chance, if only for the sake of Miss Neilson's exquisite delineation of the fair but faulty heroine, with whom the best interests of Protestantism were in her time identified.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews arrived in London yesterday week from India. Mr. Mathews will not reappear in London till Easter, when he will resume at the Gaiety Theatre his performance in his popular comedy "My Awful Dad."

A new extravaganza, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, is shortly to be produced at the Duke's Theatre, in which one of the prominent features will be a "Skating-Rink Ballet." The piece is to be entitled "On the Rink; or, The Girl He Left Behind Him."

All the cabmen's shelters in the metropolis are now thrown open, free of charge for admission.

NEW BOOKS.

With one drawback, *The Great Divide*, by the Earl of Dunraven (Chatto and Windus), might be described as about the most amusing and the most agreeable account of mingled travel and sport that has appeared for many a long day. The drawback is that too much of importance and prominence is assigned to rash cursing and swearing. It would have been sufficient to mention once for all, in the pleasantly and wittily written preface, that the noble Lord's companions, if not the noble Lord himself, swore, on provocation, like troopers; and then readers might have garnished the very interesting and entertaining narrative with oaths à discrétion. The name of "The Great Divide" is not inaptly given to that marvellous country otherwise known as the "Yellowstone Region," a part of North America lying in the territories of Montana and Wyoming. Lord Dunraven is by no means the first traveller who has given a description of that distant wonderland; but, whilst other writers have confined themselves chiefly to such matters as would employ the best attention of scientific explorers, he, without neglecting those points, has written principally in the sportsman's interest. Neither more nor less could be expected of a nobleman whose proud boast it is that by the time he had reached the 372nd page out of the 377 pages which make up his volume, he "had killed all the principal beasts of the continent, except moose and cariboo." How he pertinaciously, cautiously, anxiously, hopefully tracked that which he took to be a moose and which turned out to be "a free and independent citizen in a pair of blue military pants, fishing for trout," is told with great sprightliness and good humour. And, indeed, it is the flow of animal spirits and the manly, genial tone of the writer that give the book an irresistible charm, as of something fresh, bracing, and invigorating. The writer, however, has an eye and a heart for things and persons of greater moment than mere sport and sportsmen, big game and small game, as will be discovered whenever he sketches off a little bit of natural scenery, or grows quite poetical over reminiscences of travelling in a birch-bark canoe, or becomes statistical and almost pathetic in discussing the present aspect and the future prospects of the noble "savage," and especially of the Crow Indians. Of volcanoes, of canyons, of falls and cascades, of geysers and hot springs, he discourses, with the addition of analytical tables, in a manner indicative of careful observation and hearty appreciation. As regards variety of routes, also, and other questions of no small consequence to the travellers and sportsmen whom he would excite to follow his example, he makes such remarks and gives such information as are likely to be extremely useful. Only in the matter of game is he selfishly secretive, and no doubt the selfishness is just playfully assumed; but certainly, in one instance, he declines to be specific in his definition of a locality, lest he should find himself deprived of the future sport he contemplates. It remains to say a good word for "the illustrations in which Mr. Valentine Bromley has so graphically carried out" the author's "ideas," and for the two large maps which accompany the letterpress.

Some excellent illustrations, including maps and diagrams, give supplementary life, grace, and utility to the pages of *Morocco and the Moors*, by Arthur Leared, M.D. Oxon, F.R.C.P. (Sampson Low and Co.), and the author manfully carries out his purpose of presenting to the public an account of what he saw and heard without artistic fringe, and with "an entire absence of smart writing." For this most sensible persons will be disposed to thank him kindly, and he may rest assured that there was no reason why he should "plead guilty to a desire to be instructive." His desire does him credit, and it will be strange if he be not considered to have fulfilled it in no small degree. At the same time, he must surely err in supposing that there is so very little known about Morocco and "the incomparable climates" to be found there "for persons suffering from affections of the chest." Is it not some years since "A Winter in Morocco," of which the doctor himself makes mention, appeared? And did it not do honour to the atmospheric advantages of Morocco? If there be no mistake, the weak-chested avoid Morocco, not from ignorance of the climates it offers, but from a dread of evils which would be likely to more than counterbalance the beneficial influences of the air, and which the doctor himself, in his own instructive work, sufficiently exposes. Surely we have already been taken by several pleasant writers, even as our doctor takes us, on a voyage to Tangier, at least, and on excursions therefrom. We may not, however, have been taken, as our doctor takes us, or under such competent guidance as his, to Casa Blanca, Mazagan, and Mogador. We may not have gone, in company with so great a professional authority as he is, on trips from Mogador, or on a journey to Morocco, or for a residence in that city, or thence to Saffi and Azamoor; and we may never yet have encountered an author who had so keenly observed and had so much that was trustworthy to say about the country and people, the government, law and military power; the education, religion, superstitions, and healing art; the agriculture, domestic animals, manufactures, and money; the natural history and sport of that, nevertheless, not hitherto altogether undiscovered land. Let us, therefore, acknowledge gratefully the large amount of multifarious information to be derived from his volume; and let us duly record the value of his appendices and the usefulness of his index. Of appendices there are seven: the first and second contain interesting observations relating to the climates of Tangier and Mogador respectively; the third exhibits "the distances from Mogador and elevation above the sea-level of places between Mogador and the city of Morocco;" the fourth deals with "the trade of Morocco;" the fifth treats of "the drugs in use amongst the Moors;" the sixth gives some particulars about an event which occasioned some noise a year or two ago—namely, "the marriage at Tangier of an English lady to the Sharif of Wazan;" and the seventh is occupied with the story of "the sad captivity of three persons," of whom the chief was a Mr. Butler, son of a some time "British Vice-Consul at Tetuan." It will be seen, therefore, that the appendices, contrary to general experience, are of great interest, and in that respect as well as in their aptitude they correspond with the contents of the volume proper.

Eight illustrations, sparse but suitable, will be found among *Pearls of the Pacific*, by J. W. Boddham-Whetham (Hurst and Blackett), a narrative sufficiently attractive in its literary self to have dispensed altogether with adventitious embellishment. It is impossible not to sympathise with the writer in the sort of incredulous joy and happy stupor he experienced upon finding himself really on his way to scenes of which he had so often read in boyhood, and which he had so often pictured to himself when he indulged in day-dreams about the enchanted or enchanting islands of the South Seas. No wonder that on the voyage out from San Francisco he would fall asleep with a general jumble in his brain "of gleaming sands, coral reefs, wonderful shells, and a wealth of tropical life, all indescribably mixed up with dusky princesses and nut-brown maids, who were invariably dancing or weaving love-spells under the soft, warm skies and floating, fleecy clouds that were just visible from the mysterious aisles formed by the golden-tinted palms." His readers will go a-dreaming with him,

and would fain go sailing with him to his destination, though the realisation of their dreams should be even less complete than that of his own. It is pleasant to pay a visit with the author to Honolulu; it is tolerable to gather from him "a general idea of the history of the Hawaiian nation from the reign of Kamehameha I.," and it is interesting to be present (at a distance) with him and Major Wodehouse at a riot, which could not be quelled until "Honolulu rested under the protection of Great Britain and the United States." But it is best to accompany him upon excursions into the country away from towns, and exchange the greeting of "Aloha," or "My love to you," with Amazons who "float by on their steeds, and are out of sight before you realise the fact that they are anything more than substantial butterflies." It is less agreeable to attend with him a real "hula-hula," not that it is not well described, but that descriptions of the "nautch" and similar dances have rather been overdone of late, and are not especially edifying of themselves. It is far better to give heed when he says, "Let us take a gallop to the crater," though the expression means no more than "let us take a gallop in any direction," seeing that "craters are the most remarkable (recurrent) features of the islands." It is nothing more than bounden duty to make a pilgrimage with him to "the objects of interest in connection with the well-known tragedy of Captain Cook," although he may shock us by the assertion that there is a good deal of evidence "to show that Captain Cook was not blameless when he met his death." Above all things a trip should be taken under his guidance to the Rainbow Falls on the Waialuka river. Of course, too, "a cruise over a coral plantation" must be accomplished with his assistance; for the cruise will reveal "the most fairy-like views it is possible to conceive, reminding one of a grand transformation in a pantomime, the haunt of the mermaids, or something like that," albeit one would rather not think of civilisation, gas, and pantomimes among the pearls of the Pacific. In fact, it would be good to follow close upon his track from his first page to his last; he has glorious sights to show, and his discourse is lively and seasoned with a dash of humour.

Among the illustrated and otherwise decorated volumes provided for the commencement of this year one or two may have accidentally escaped notice. It is almost too late, perhaps, to do justice to a beautiful "collection of valentines, ancient and modern," which Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. have published, with splendid pictures in gold and bright colours, under the title, *The Quiver of Love*. The verses are selected from many of the best English poetical writers, between the times of Queen Elizabeth and of Queen Victoria; from Sir Philip Sidney, Spenser, and Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Sir John Suckling, Waller, Herrick, and Lovelace, to Burns, Coleridge, Shelley, Byron, and Moore, and to the writers of our own day. The pictures, designed by Mr. Walter Crane and Miss Kate Greenaway, are graceful, elegant, and expressive of refined feeling, with that air of gentle sportiveness which becomes the occasion; for the loves of St. Valentine's Day are not a very serious matter. We have yet to speak of an amusing work of light satirical pleasantry called *Mrs. Mundi at Home*, issued by the same publishers. It is an allegorical romance in rhymed couplets, telling us how that great lady, a personification of the entire world upon this terrestrial globe, entertained all the other members of the universe belonging to her acquaintance with a grand ball and supper. There were Lord Sol and Lady Luna, the Elements, the Seasons, the Winds, the Planets, the Constellations, and conspicuous Fixed Stars, besides some of her own family, such as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. This pretty fable is illustrated by Mr. Walter Crane with a series of clever outline drawings, printed in chocolate brown upon stone-coloured paper, which has a rather pleasing effect. The book will do very well to lie on a drawing-room table.

The interest now felt in the history of foreign schools of art may in some degree be due to the custom of travelling, and visiting the picture-galleries of Continental cities. It has encouraged and fully justifies the production of such works as *French and Spanish Painters*, a handsome volume prepared under the direction of Mr. W. P. Nimmo, the Edinburgh publisher. This contains a learned critical and biographical account, by Mr. James Stothert, of the most famous artists of both nations, with above twenty steel engravings, of foreign execution, representing some of their characteristic designs. The book seems likely to prove acceptable to many lovers and students of art.

A first series of *Echoes' Cartoons*, with an accompaniment in verse called "Lyrics of the Time," has been issued from the *Echoes* office in Catherine-street. Its aim is that of humorously quizzing the lighter social follies and extravagancies of fashion, regarded in a knowing metropolitan point of view. The drawings are much better than the verses, of which, taken by themselves, little could be said in praise, but they were only written for the drawings, and their merits are but of secondary importance. The best commendation that is to be given to either will be that which is deserved by their advocacy of sound moral principles and wholesome habits of life.

The topographical antiquities of Cornwall have a charm of romantic interest which does not seem to fade. We greet with pleasure a tasteful and scholar-like contribution to their study by Captain S. P. Oliver, of the Royal Artillery, an officer whose varied accomplishments, and skill with pen and pencil, have frequently done good service to the readers of this Journal. He has, on different occasions, furnished us with sketches and descriptions of remote American, Asiatic, and African scenery. He has also minutely examined the pre-historic stone monuments of the Mediterranean islands, of Brittany, and of Great Britain, and has discussed their probable origin with much learned insight. While stationed, in 1873, on the Cornish coast, he applied himself to the history of two remarkable castles, those of *Pendennis* and *St. Mawes*, upon which he read instructive memoirs at a meeting of a literary society in that neighbourhood. They were so highly approved by the local students or amateurs of archaeology, that Captain Oliver has been encouraged to complete his work by express researches in some of the public records, more especially concerning the civil wars of the seventeenth century, when the Killigrews, hereditary captains or governors of Pendennis, found much business on their hands in the holding of that fortress. The history of St. Mawes, under the rule of the Vyvians and of the Le Grys, is rather less adventurous, but still worthy of remembrance; and Captain Oliver has made an acceptable addition to the books of this kind we possessed before.

In noticing the small volume of essays, by Mr. Samuel Davey, on *Darwin, Carlyle, and Dickens*, and other contemporary literature, the name of the publishers (Messrs. Clarke and Co., Fleet-street) was accidentally left out.

One of the densest fogs of the winter enveloped the metropolis yesterday week, greatly impeding traffic.

The annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club took place, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms. The number of tickets of admission was, as usual, limited to 500, to prevent inconvenience from overcrowding.

THE MAGAZINES.

Both the fictions of the *Cornhill* are good this month. "The Atonement of Leam Dundas" has entered a more genial phase; and it is a real relief to be able to enjoy Mrs. Linton's unquestioned power unassociated with the melodramatic and disagreeable. "The Hand of Ethelberta" continues to exhibit the same scientific, perhaps too scientific, study of the heroine's development "from soft and playful Wertherism to distorted Benthamism." "La Bella Sorrentina" is one of those pretty stories of foreign life, between the lively and the pathetic, for which this magazine has a patent. It is an unfortunate though fortuitous circumstance that the keen and even hostile analysis of Mr. Forster's "Swift" from a well-known pen should coincide so closely with the death of the lamented author. It must suffice to mention here that "S." regularly traverses all the novel conclusions arrived at by Mr. Forster, and restores Swift as nearly as may be to his original condition as half-plucked graduate, resentful underling, trifler with female affections, and misanthrope by profession. The topic bids fair to become a standing addition to the repertory of literary controversy. Papal Conclaves exhibit the Church of Rome on her very seamiest side. The subject is amusingly handled here, with an occasional lapse into very heretical Latin.

Readers of one class will eagerly resort to *Macmillan* for the continuation of Mr. Black's "Madcap Violet;" others for the report of Professor Huxley's renowned discourse on "The Border Territory between the Animal and Vegetable Kingdom." Both amply deserve the attention of cultivated readers. Professor Huxley has put the distinction, or rather the absence of distinction, between the most primitive forms of animal and vegetable life in the clearest possible way. The maxim, *Natura nihil facit per saltum*, seems nowhere more applicable than in this debatable land. Mr. Black has entirely won our goodwill for his charming heroine, though in effecting this object there seems some danger of the original conception being insensibly effaced by a new one. The change of the scene to Canada will afford much scope for variety. "A Winter Morning's Ride" is a pretty sketch. One of the most remarkable contributions to the number is Mr. Mahaffy's enumeration and illustration of the points in which the Hellenic conception of life differed for the better from our own. We cordially agree with all that Mr. Mahaffy says of the Greek superiority in the appreciation of physical beauty, freedom of social intercourse, exemption from the caprices of fashion, religious tolerance, and some other matters. At the same time, we think he has hardly done justice to the superior variety of modern life, rich in the accumulated inheritance of generations, and embodying new constituents of which the antique world could know nothing. "Some Traits of Composers," by Julian Marshall, is a collection of characteristic anecdotes, very gracefully told. The number also contains a proposal to turn the sinecure fellowships of All Souls into Bodleian sub-librarianships, an appreciative review of Ward's "History of Dramatic Literature," an unfavourable one of Browning's "Inn Album," and a fine copy of verses by Mrs. Cameron, which would be improved by the omission of the last two stanzas.

The military articles in *Blackwood* are always deserving of attention, and none have been more eminently so than the review of the new Army mobilisation scheme in the present number. The writer considers our "tactical organisation decidedly superior to the Prussian," but powerfully enforces the necessity of providing more men if this superiority is to exist elsewhere than upon paper. The gem of the number, however, is the delicious little story entitled "An Unimportant Person," a masterpiece of quaint humour, blended with delicate pathos. A review of Thackeray's posthumous sketch-book introduces a fine tribute to his memory. The critic of Lamartine, on the other hand, takes so cool a view of his hero's deserts as to render the position he nevertheless assigns to him among great poets somewhat unaccountable.

Fraser contains one article of extraordinary merit. "The Story of a Limestone Cave" is a miniature of the physical history of our globe, from the primitive gaseous sphere in which the Settle caverns potentially existed to the exploration by dint of which the history of their various occupants, animal and human, has been slowly extracted from layer after layer of geological deposit. It is a brilliant piece of writing, animated, condensed, and graphic in the highest degree. There is nothing else of remarkable interest, although there are two papers well adapted to make their readers stare. Professor Newman contends for the right of Government to prohibit the raising of foreign loans in this country, on grounds which would equally justify the suppression of his own writings, or, indeed, anybody else's. They would certainly be asserted to the prejudice of Byron's copyright if the enforcement rested with the writer of an unspeakably captious and Philistine remonstrance against the erection of a public memorial to the author of "Childe Harold." The author seems unable to perceive that the effect produced by Byron being beyond all question, the fewer the elements of excellence allowed him the more extraordinary is the ultimate result. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen again pleads the cause of Mr. Oscar Browning in the recent Etolian dispute. We exceedingly commiserate this gentleman, but we do not see what can be done for him. Matters had clearly attained a crisis necessitating the retirement either of him or Dr. Hornby, and, as nobody suggests that the head master ought to have been dismissed, the stroke could but fall on the subordinate.

Sir George Campbell's essay on the policy and probable results of our interference in Egypt will be eagerly consulted by the readers of the *Fortnightly Review*. We fear disappointment awaits them. Sir George seems to have little to reveal except that something or other will in due time turn up. The Hon. G. C. Brodrick's disquisition on Liberal principles may be regarded as a reply to utterances on the same theme from members of the more advanced section of the Liberal party. Mr. Brodrick is especially explicit on the present impolicy of ecclesiastical disestablishment in this country from any but a Ritualistic point of view. The second instalment of Mr. W. G. Palgrave's sketch of Dutch Guiana is a brilliant piece of description combined with information of substantial value respecting the management of the still valuable plantations of sugar and cocoa, and of the small properties by which these have been to a considerable extent replaced. The most remarkable paper in the number is one on modern English prose by Mr. Saintsbury, an accomplished stylist, and sufficiently a man of one idea to have actually persuaded himself that the manner of a book is more important than the matter. This is too un-English as well as too unreasonable a crotchet to have much chance of acceptance; but, within due limits, Mr. Saintsbury's remonstrances against negligent constructions and inharmonious periods will be found as valuable as they are, unfortunately, well founded.

The *Contemporary* opens with an essay on the attitude of modern materialism towards theology, by the Rev. James Martineau. It is directed against Professor Tyndall, but somehow raises a violent suspicion in our minds that Mr. Martineau and Professor Tyndall mean at bottom much the same thing. Mr. Caldwell—about to be consecrated an Indian bishop—contributes a most interesting paper on demoniacal possession and devil-worship in Southern India. The parallel with certain incidents

described in the Gospels seems as complete as Mr. Caldwell urges, but most people will arrive at a diametrically opposite inference from his. This is more likely to be the case if they also study the remarkable instances of the power of the imagination communicated in Lady Verney's article in "Old Welsh Legends and Poetry." "The Whole Duty of the Buddhist Layman," is a most beautiful "Sermon of Buddha," for the translation of which we are greatly indebted to Professor Childers. Sir Walter Crofton recommends the establishment of military schools as a means of procuring recruits for the army—a suggestion worthy of the most serious attention. Mr. E. Fry is not content with calling upon the Indian Government to abandon the revenue derived from opium, but wishes the cultivation of the poppy itself to be prohibited—a measure as far beyond the sphere of Governmental interference as the suppression of breweries and distilleries.

The most remarkable contribution to *Temple Bar* is Mr. Leland's capital story, a fact, we presume, of the pacification of the Navajo Indians through the medium of a "dancing God." Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke might evidently have a fine evangelical career before them in the Far West. Mr. Wilkie Collins's novel is continued with spirit; and a paper on the Spanish poorer classes is both graphic and suggestive.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has another communication on the Suez Canal question from Mr. Hepworth Dixon, who seems to admit that the "false move" must, at any rate, be followed up, and recommends the acquisition by this country of the Sultan's suzerain rights. This would be a grand thing for the Tribute Loan bondholders; but the country is hardly likely to spend ten millions in acquiring what the course of events promises to give it for nothing. The most interesting of the other contributions is a felicitous criticism, including a vivid personal sketch, of the late gifted and prematurely lost Oliver Madox-Brown, by Mr. Justin McCarthy.

The *Month* has little of interest beyond the conclusion of Father Perry's account of his expedition to observe the transit of Venus at Kerguelen's Land; and the continuation of Mr. Fitzgerald's spirited tale "Josephine." "Notes on the German Persecution" give a list of the Polish ecclesiastics who have been fined or imprisoned for contumacy within the dioceses of Gnesen and Posen. The number of these is 101.

Of Tinsley, Belgravia, and London Society we have only to remark that they are very readable. We must also acknowledge unusually good numbers of Good Words and Evening Hours, the Argosy, with Mrs. Henry Wood's new fiction; and the Dublin University, the Victoria Magazine, the Monthly Packet, St. Nicholas, the Western, Cassell's Magazine, the Sunday Magazine, Aunt Judy, the Masonic Magazine, Golden Hours, the Peep-Show, All the Year Round, Good Things, the Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, the Garden, the Sunday at Home, and the Leisure Hour.

There are three new claimants for public favour. The Harbinger of Dawn, edited by the author of "English Hearts and English Hands," is issued with the desire to help in providing cheerful and profitable reading on Sunday evenings; and the first monthly parts of two excellent weekly publications, Hand and Heart and Whitaker's Journal, have been received.

A monthly magazine, entitled the *Langham*, under the editorship of the Rev. Charles Voysey, will appear in March.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"A Song of Praise" and "I heard the voice of Jesus say"—both composed by Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew, and published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.—are expressive settings of lines of sacred interest. The voice part of each is simple and flowing in its melody; the accompaniment of that first named being of a rather exceptionally florid character—a feature which Mrs. Bartholomew justifies by a note referring to the precedent afforded by Carl Maria von Weber's song, "Vater Ich rufe Dich." From the same publishers we have some pleasant pianoforte pieces by Mr. Ridley Prentice—"Harvest Home" (a "pastoral sketch," bright and genial in style), a series of six "Children's Fancies," and the same number of "Sunday Musings"—all well suited for juvenile pupils.

We have on several occasions drawn attention to the valuable collection of classical music published by Messrs. Augener and Co. (in large octavo form, and at cheap prices), an important addition to which has recently been made by the issue of a volume comprising a selection from the pianoforte works of Johannes Brahms, one of the most eminent of living German composers. The collection now referred to consists of the several sets of variations, on subjects by Schumann, Handel, and Paganini; a Hungarian song, and an original theme; four "ballades," waltzes, and two studies. Most of these pieces are impressed with a remarkable individuality of character, and all will afford valuable practice in the higher forms of pianoforte-playing.

Messrs. Augener and Co. have published two editions of Bach's fine song, "Willst du dein Herz mir schenken"—one in the key of E flat, the other in C, thus rendering it available for voices of every compass. The original German text is given, together with an English version. Two brilliant duets for violin and pianoforte, by E. W. Ritter (one on "The Carnival of Venice," the other on themes from Flotow's "Stradella"), will be widely acceptable to students of the violin who have not yet attained a thorough mastery of the finger-board, the part for that instrument being limited to the first position.

Messrs. Augener and Co. have also brought out a separate edition of Robert Schumann's fine "Davidsbündler" March (from his series of pieces, op. 9, entitled "Carneval"), both in its original form as a pianoforte solo and also very effectively arranged as a duet.

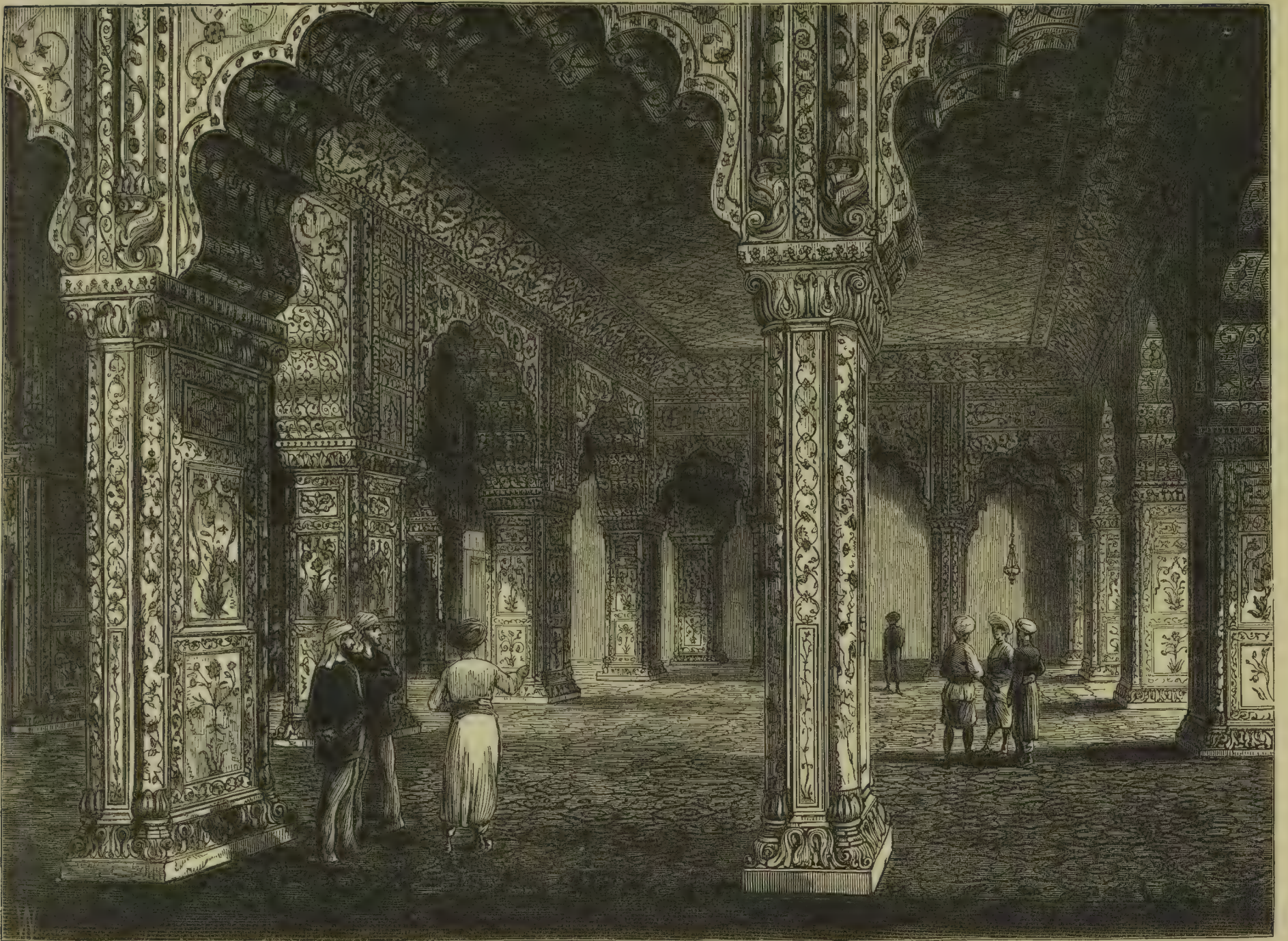
An address, descriptive of the numbers and condition of the Turkish forces, and reviewing the military aspects of the Eastern question, was given at the Royal United Service Institution, on Monday afternoon, by Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vincent, of the Central London Rifle Rangers.

An offer made by Miss A. H. Cavendish Bentinck to contribute £1000 towards the expenses of laying wood pavement along the frontage of Middlesex Hospital has been accepted by the Marylebone vestry. The total expenditure, including a guarantee for three years, will be £1423.

Mr. Slater Booth received, on Monday, a deputation from several highway boards in Surrey and elsewhere, which pointed out the great inequalities and excessiveness of taxation existing in various districts of the highway boards, and praying the Government to remedy the evils forthwith. The president of the Local Government Board replied that Government had the matter at present under consideration, but he was not in a position to indicate what course it would adopt.

There was a crowded and enthusiastic public meeting at Exeter Hall, on Monday night, in condemnation of the Fugitive Slave Circular. Professor Fawcett, M.P., presided; and amongst the speakers were Sir J. Clarke Lawrence, M.P., Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Sir C. Wingfield, Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., Professor Hunter, Professor Sheldon Amos, the Rev. Horace Waller, and Mr. F. W. Chesson.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.



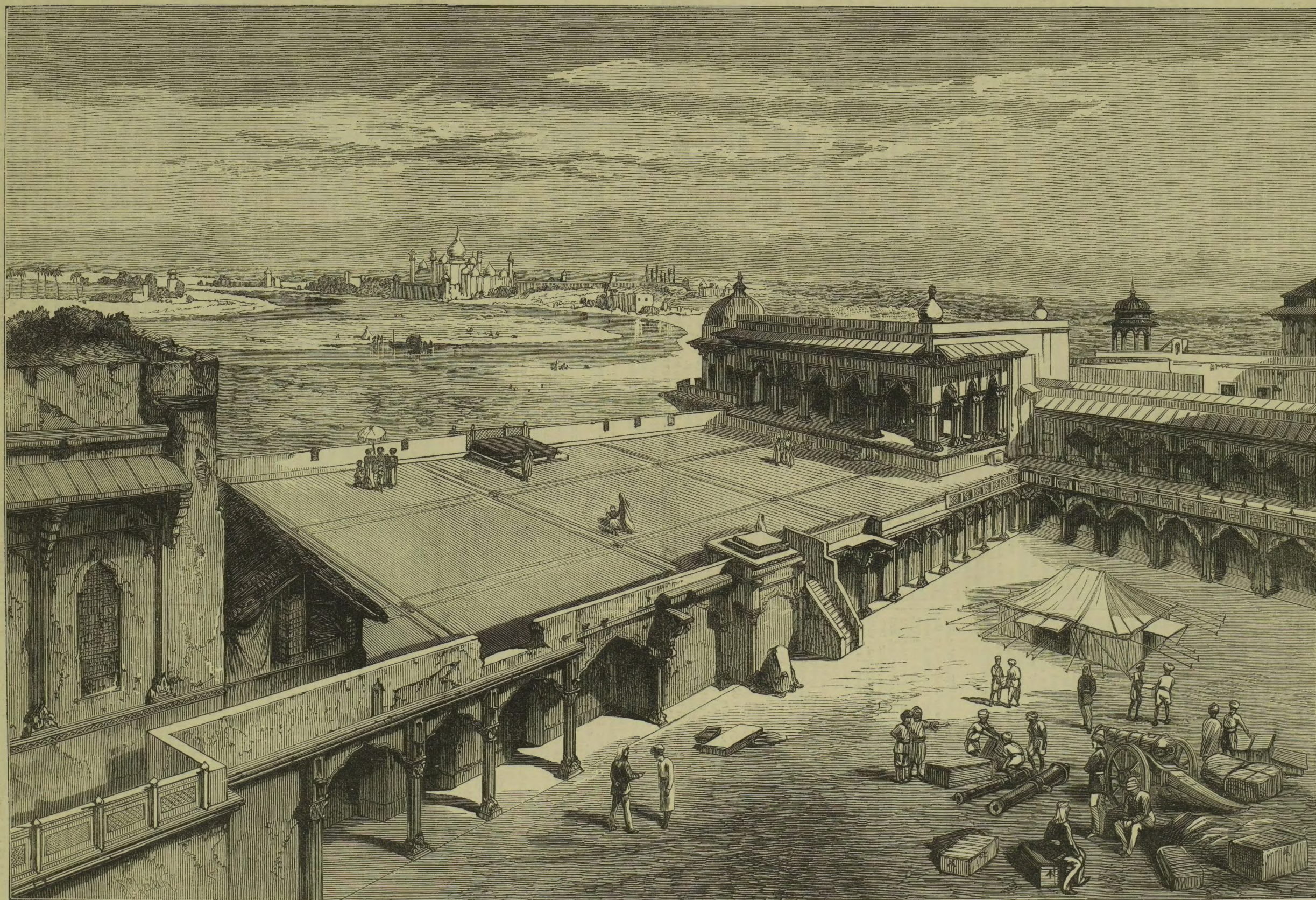
INTERIOR OF THE DEWAN-I-KHAS, IN THE PALACE AT DELHI.



PALA FISHERMEN ON THE INDUS.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LAHORE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: THE TAJ MAHAL, FROM THE FORT, AGRA.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE UNGULATA, HOOFED ANIMALS.

Professor A. H. Garrod, in his fourth lecture on Vertebrate Animals, given on Tuesday week, entered upon the consideration of the Ungulata or hoofed animals, said to be characterised by the nature of the nail envelope which surrounds the terminal phalanx of each digit to a greater or less extent. Their division into perissodactyla and artiodactyla was explained, it being shown that in the former the axis of the limb is carried through the middle of the third finger and toe, while in the latter this axis runs between the third and fourth digits. The unnaturalness of the classification which groups into one order animals with limbs constructed on such different principles was pointed out, as well as the fact that there is no link between them in their general anatomy. Beginning with the perissodactyles, the Professor described the peculiarities of the rhinoceros, tapir, and horse. Of rhinoceroses he referred to four Asiatic and two African species, stating, that the one-horned have skin-shields, which are not found in either the African or Asiatic two-horned species. After commenting on the Sumatran and South American species of tapir, the Professor adverted to the various species of horses, including the ass, zebra, and quagga, specially describing the dentition of the horse, the time of the eruption of the teeth, and the inflected pit in the incisors, which gradually disappears, and thus affords accurate evidence of the age of the animal. The artiodactylate swine, hippopotami, and peccaries, and the bovine and cervine animals, were briefly characterised. The cervidae were shown to have antlers, which might be all explained as modifications of the condition found in the Sambar deer of India, in which species the antler is divided into three branches, a brow antler and a forked beam. In the elaphine group of deer, including the wapiti, red, fallow, and sika, the third of the branches is developed and branched, the second being simple; whilst in the Ruvie forms there is a tendency for the second branch to develop at the expense of the third. The differences between the method of growth of the horns in the deer and in the bovine ruminants were explained, and the abnormal nature of these appendages in the pronghorn of North America—deciduous, yet branched and fibrous—was referred to. The geographical distribution of the animals was specially noticed.

THE HALOGENS.

Professor J. H. Gladstone's fourth lecture on the Non-Metallic Elements, delivered on Thursday week, was devoted to the Halogens, a well-defined group of elements, so named from their forming the simplest salts ("hals" being Greek for salt). Three of these were shown by experiments to be connected by close chemical and physical analogies—chlorine, bromine, and iodine—bromine being intermediate between the other two. Chlorine—a yellow gas at the ordinary temperature, with bleaching properties—was discovered by Scheele, in 1774; demonstrated to be an element by Davy; and liquefied by Faraday. Bromine—a red liquid, with a still more offensive odour than chlorine, discovered but not recognised by Liebig—was rediscovered by Balard in 1826. Iodine—a blackish solid, which when heated rises as a violet vapour—was discovered by De Courtois in 1812. Fluorine, a member of the same group, has never been satisfactorily isolated, on account of its power of attacking glass, porcelain, and metallic vessels. Among other illustrations, the Professor exhibited the action of chlorine, bromine, iodine, and their compounds upon a fine spectrum produced by the electric lamp, some of the coloured rays being replaced by black bands. Salts of these four elements are found in the sea, the principal constituent of which is chloride of sodium (our common salt). When seawater is evaporated to dryness, bromide of magnesium is obtained as an oily liquid. Iodine is procured from the ashes of seaweeds; and fluoride of calcium occurs in shells and corals, as well as in bones, besides forming the mineral fluor spar. With hydrogen the halogens combine to form acids, and with metals to form salts. One of the acids so formed, hydrofluoric, was shown to possess the power of dissolving silica and of etching glass. Chlorine, bromine, and iodine also combine with oxygen. One of these compounds is bleaching powder, from which chlorine can be readily separated; another is chlorate of potassium, which readily yields up its oxygen when heated. Some chlorine and hydrogen, which when mixed are quiescent in the dark, and combine slowly in ordinary daylight, combined with violent explosion when exposed to a beam of electric light; and when some olefiant gas was mixed with chlorine the carbon was set free in black fumes, and the chlorine combined with the hydrogen to form hydrochloric acid gas. It was stated that, as starch forms a yellowish compound with bromine and a blue one with iodine, it is sometimes employed as a test for the presence of these elements. The lecture concluded with remarks upon the decomposition of certain salts—the chloride, bromide, and iodide of silver—by the violet and ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, this decomposition forming the basis of the art of photography.

MECHANICAL ACTION OF LIGHT.

Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., at the weekly evening meeting, on Friday, the 11th inst., gave a discourse on his more recent researches on the effect produced by radiation upon very delicate balances suspended in the most perfect vacuum he can procure by means of Sprengel's excellent air-pump, amply supplied with gauges and other means for obtaining accurate measurements of results. His investigations began through his observing movements in substances which he was weighing by a chemical balance about three years ago, and for which he could not then account. Among other results, he found that the radiation of a warm body, such as the hand, a lighted candle, or hot metal, attracted the arm of a delicate balance when air was present in the glass vessel, but repelled it when a good vacuum was obtained; and he also ascertained that there is a decided difference between the action of light and radiant heat. The balance obeyed the force of the light of a candle more than that of heated copper. He could give no answer to the question whether the effect is due to light or heat, since, as he said, there is really no evidence of their separate identities, physically speaking. There are energetic calorific and chemical rays beyond the limits of the spectrum visible to us. Eventually, Mr. Crookes was led to the construction of his radiometer, or light-mill, which consists of four crossed arms of very fine glass, supported in the centre by a needle point, having at the extreme end thin discs of pith. After duly explaining this apparatus and the means adopted to remove all interference to continuous action, he exhibited it in action, and then proceeded to show how it may be applied to the measurement of light; since, when the heat-rays are entirely cut off by means of an alum screen, or otherwise, the instrument becomes an accurate photometer. He ascertained that the arms move with more or less velocity under the influence of radiation, the rapidity of revolution being directly proportional to the intensity of the incident rays. With one candle he found that the mechanical action of the light is inversely proportional to the square of the distance. Two candles at the same distance give double the velocity of one, and so on. The time required for one revolution produced by a candle five inches off behind green glass was forty

seconds; through light red glass, twenty seconds. Proceeding to practical applications, Mr. Crookes explained how his radiometer may be employed as a test for the illuminating power of coal-gas and other sources of light, and how it may also become of great value in photography; and he also showed how the principle may be utilised by means of small magnets connected with the rotatory apparatus and a Morse's electric apparatus. A graphic record can thus be obtained of the amount of light falling upon an elevated position, such as the summit of a mountain, which would contribute an additional item to meteorological observations. Finally, he referred to experiments relative to the measurement of the force; and in the lecture theatre, by his excessively delicate apparatus, he ascertained the weight of a ray of candle-light, six inches off, to be 0.00162 of a grain. He estimated the force of the light of the sun to be at the rate of thirty-two grains per square foot, or fifty-seven tons per square mile: about 3,000,000,000 tons on the whole earth—a force which would drive the globe into space if it were not counteracted by gravitation. Full details of the experiments are given in the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, edited by Mr. Crookes, and in the publications of the Royal Society.

CLASSIFICATION OF PLANTS BY DESCENT.

Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, M.A., F.L.S., assistant director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, gave the first of a course of four lectures on the Boundaries and Connections of the Larger Groups of the Vegetable Kingdom on Saturday last. He began by remarking that the object of classification is to arrange the subjects of study into groups about which we can make general statements, and in proportion as our groups are in harmony with those which nature has constituted will be the possibility of our expressing about those groups the largest number of general statements, and according as we succeed in this may our classification claim to be considered natural. The doctrine of descent teaches us that the cause of similitude is family relationship; and in attempting to classify vegetable and animal organisms rightly we are solving two problems—we are obtaining the most natural classification and ascertaining how the living members of the two kingdoms would be related to each other if we knew their family tree or pedigree. We find, however, that the vegetable kingdom contains plants of every degree of complexity, some branches of the family tree having developed far more than others. Such simpler plants may reasonably be supposed to be not very far removed from the simpler stages, ancestors of what are now much more complicated. We may hope, therefore, to trace the course of this pedigree in considerable detail, though, perhaps, never to know it absolutely. Fossil plants also help us by showing what some of the older stages were like. After alluding to the points common to the higher and lower members of the vegetable kingdom, such as the simple cell-plant, the *Myxococcus*, and the cellular tissue of a plant with complex organisation, Mr. Dyer described Endlicher's division of plants into two sub-kingdoms, thallophyta and cormophyta—i.e., leafless and leafy plants. The former he supposed to be more ancient. Leafless plants run into two great series, which differ in their mode of nutrition but run side by side in increasing in complexity of structure—viz., algae (tangles), which possess the remarkable substance chlorophyll, and are independent of organic nutriment; and fungi (thread plants), which have no chlorophyll and are wholly dependent on food derived from other organisms. Mr. Dyer pointed out that reproduction gives a better clue to the relationship of plants than nutrition does, and explained the method of dividing algae by characters taken from the organs of reproduction, giving many interesting details respecting the proto-phyta, primitive plants; zygosporae, conjugating; oösporeae, egg-bearing; and carposporae, fruit-bearing. The gradual increase in complexity in passing from one part of this series to another suggests the inference that thus we are ascending the original scale of progression, representatives of each stage having been preserved to us, not, perhaps, absolutely unaltered, but yet unchanged in their main features. Many fine diagrams elucidated the lecture.

The Rev. S. J. Perry will give a discourse on the Transit of Venus on Friday next, the 25th inst.

The report to the end of December by the Commissioners of the Irish Church Temporalities estimates the ultimate surplus at more than five millions sterling. The estimate of liabilities was £8,650,000, but these have reached £11,600,000.

A public meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Northampton, on Monday night, at which a resolution was unanimously carried protesting against the ratification of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and appealing to Mr. Gladstone to defend the nation in this emergency against the completion of a purchase dishonouring the nation, and probably involving the most serious European complications.

At a meeting of the Lancashire Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church at Liverpool, on Monday, the Rev. Dr. Macleod announced that arrangements had been completed for the projected union of the United Presbyterian Church with the English Presbyterian Church. A gentleman, it was stated, was prepared to give on the day of the union £25,000 to start a thanksgiving fund, which it was likely would be increased to £100,000 or £150,000.

Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General, has reviewed the report of the committee appointed to investigate the cause of the "increased cost of the telegraph service since the acquisition of the telegraphs by the State." He deals with the various statements in the report at considerable length, and expresses his conviction that, so far from the management of the telegraphs becoming a permanent charge upon the finances of the country—a conclusion which, according to the committee, could not be avoided—the undertaking would ere long exhibit a profitable result. The business of the department is steadily increasing; and if certain alterations, which he details, received the sanction of Parliament, the revenue would be increased by £59,000 per annum.

The Civil Service Estimates, which have been issued, show an increase compared with last year of £423,562. The total amount asked for is £21,139,173. In class 1, public works and buildings, there is a decrease of £59,911; in class 2, salaries and expenses of public departments, there is an increase of £75,924; in class 3, law and justice, an increase of £116,615; in class 4, education, science, and art, an increase of £266,955; in class 5, colonial, consular, and other foreign services, a decrease of £41,723; in class 6, superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes, an increase of £2149; in class 7, miscellaneous, special, and temporary objects, a decrease of £60,235. In the revenue department, packet and telegraph service, there is an increase of £123,788. The net increase in classes 1 to 7 is £299,774, and it will be noticed that of this sum £266,955 is under the head of "education, science, and art." This increase is chiefly in the annual grants to elementary schools. The increase in these grants in England is £166,976, and in Scotland £44,723. In Ireland there is an increase in the vote for education of £11,581.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

The Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, Knight, P.C., M.A., D.C.L., for some time one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, died on the 11th inst., in his eighty-sixth year. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was a scholar and a first class in classics. While at the University he won prizes for Latin verse, English essay, and Latin essay, and became a Fellow of Exeter College. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1819, he joined the Western Circuit, and acquired considerable practice. In 1832 he obtained the coif, and in 1835 was appointed a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, from which, universally esteemed and honoured, he retired in 1858, being then sworn of the Privy Council. In 1852 he received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. He was second son of Captain James Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, and grandson of the Rev. John Coleridge, Vicar of Ottery St. Mary, a man of piety and learning. Gifted with the literary genius of his family, Sir John Coleridge acquired distinction as a writer: in the interval between the death of Gifford and the appointment of Lockhart he edited the *Quarterly Review*, was the author of a memoir of his dear friend and college contemporary, the Rev. John Keble, M.A., and published a very valuable edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," annotated by himself. He married, Aug. 7, 1818, Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, D.D., and leaves, with other issue, John Duke, Lord Coleridge, his eldest son, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and a younger daughter, Alethea Buchanan, wife of the Right Rev. John F. Mackarness, D.D., Bishop of Oxford.

ADMIRAL SIR B. W. WALKER, BART.

Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., K.C.B., whose death is announced, was born in 1803, the eldest son of John Walker, Esq., by Frances, his wife, niece of Sir William Wake, Bart., of Courteen Hall, in the county of Northampton. Sir Baldwin was also an Admiral in the Turkish service. He distinguished himself at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, and the following year was made a K.C.B. In 1847 he was appointed Surveyor of the Navy, and in 1861 commanded the Cape of Good Hope station. He obtained the rank of Admiral in 1870, and for his services in the Crimean War was created a Baronet, July 19, 1856. He was a Knight of many foreign orders. He married, Sept. 9, 1834, Mary Catherine Sinclair, only daughter of Captain John Worth, R.N., of Duren, in the county of Caithness, and had five sons and four daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Lieutenant R.N., who was born Sept. 24, 1846. Sir Baldwin's second son, Charles Sinclair, and his youngest daughter's husband, Captain Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, were both lost in the ill-fated Captain, Sept. 7, 1870.

GENERAL SIR H. G. A. TAYLOR.

General Sir Henry George Andrew Taylor, G.C.B., died on the 9th inst., at the age of ninety-two. He entered the Army as cadet in 1798, and the following year became Ensign in the 10th Madras Native Infantry. In 1803 he was at the battles of Assaye and Argaum and the storm and capture of Gawilghur, for which he received a medal and two clasps. Subsequently he was many years employed in the Commissariat, and in 1825 was appointed Town Major of Madras. In 1832 he was placed in command of the northern division of the Army in India, and was actively engaged for some years in the suppression of rebellions. Taylor attained the rank of General in 1857, and was Colonel of the 22nd Madras N.I. He was the son of James Taylor, Esq., of Lavender-hill, Surrey, and married, in 1812, Eliza, daughter of Captain Thomas Maughan.

JUDGE KEATINGE.

The Right Hon. Richard Keatinge, P.C., LL.D., formerly Judge of the Probate Court, Ireland, died on the 9th inst., at his residence, in Merrion-square, Dublin. He was born in 1793, the second son of Maurice Keatinge, Esq., of Dublin, barrister-at-law, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Harte, and was cousin of the late Sir Henry Keating, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in England. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A., 1810, and M.A., 1818. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1813, obtained a silk gown 1835, was appointed Queen's Serjeant 1842, and finally, after attaining the highest forensic distinction, was elevated to the Bench as Judge of the Prerogative Court in 1843. Over that court he presided until 1857, when he was made Judge of the Probate Court, then newly established. As a Judge he was held in the highest esteem and honour, and in his personal character was greatly beloved. Judge Keatinge married Harriet Augusta, third daughter of Samuel Joseph, Esq., of Bedford-square, London, and by her, who died in 1869, leaves issue. His eldest son, Maurice, barrister-at-law, is Principal Registrar of the Court of Probate, Ireland, and one of his daughters is Baroness Keatinge.

VICE-ADMIRAL TINDAL.

Vice-Admiral Louis Symonds Tindal, of Hanningfield, Essex, and Chase Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex, died on the 4th inst. at 23, Lansdowne-place, Brighton. He was born in 1811, the second son of the late Right Hon. Sir Nicolas C. Tindal, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, by Merelina, his wife, youngest daughter of Captain Thomas Symonds, R.N. He married, 1853, Miss Henrietta Maria O'Donnel Whyte, and had issue. The Tindals are an old family, long connected with the University of Oxford. The Rev. Nicolas Tindal, Fellow of Trinity College in that University (great-grandfather of the late distinguished Chief Justice), was translator and continuator of Rapin's History of England.

VICE-ADMIRAL EDGELL.

Vice-Admiral Harry Edmund Edgell, C.B., of Standerwick Court, in the county of Somerset, J.P., died at Chichester on the 4th inst., aged sixty-six. He was born in 1809, the only son of Admiral Harry Folkes Edmund Edgell, of Standerwick, J.P. and D.L., by Mary, his wife, daughter of M. O'Keefe, Esq., of Londonderry, and succeeded his father in 1846. Vice-Admiral Edgell saw much active service, and gained distinction in China and India, in the Baltic, and in the Black Sea. He married, June 14, 1845, Caroline, youngest daughter of T. Rossiter, Esq., of Highcliff House, Bucks, and leaves an only child, a daughter.

The deaths are also announced of Horace Hamond, K.H., H.B.M. Consul at Cherbourg, late 1st Life Guards, and sometime A.D.C. to Ernest, King of Hanover;—of Georgiana, Lady Chatterton, wife of Edward Heneage Dering, Esq., late Coldstream Guards;—of the Hon. and Rev. Edward George Moore, Canon of Windsor and Rector of West Ilsley, third son of Stephen, second Earl of Mountcashell, in his seventy-eighth year;—of Lady Maria Meade, youngest daughter of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam, aged ninety-three;—of Mary Frances, Mrs.

Kelly, of Newtown, in the county of Galway (mother of Charles Kelly, Esq., Q.C., of Newtown, chairman of quarter sessions in the county of Longford, and daughter of Augustine Fallon, Esq.), aged ninety-four;—of David Fitzgerald, Esq., of Marlay, a very eminent solicitor of Dublin, brother of the Right Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald, the distinguished Judge of the Irish Queen's Bench;—of Commander John Harry Sanders, R.N., of Cheshunt, Herts, J.P., descended from the old family of Sanders of Sanderstead, Surrey, in his ninety-second year (a very gallant naval officer, one of the few survivors of Trafalgar, desperately wounded in 1809);—of Admiral Richard Augustus Yates, who entered the Navy in 1803, and served at Copenhagen and in the Walcheren expedition;—of Rear-Admiral John Bourmaster Dickson, C.B., aged sixty, who had been twice thanked by the Royal Humane Society for saving lives of men overboard;—and of Lord Exmouth, whose memoir will be given next week.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Nov. 6, 1861, and Oct. 19, 1875, of the Right Hon. Brook William, Baron Fitzwalter, late of Goodnestone Park, Kent, who died Dec. 6 last, were proved on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Sir Brook George Bridges, Bart., the brother, and John Bridges Plumtre, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Lady Fitzwalter, a pecuniary legacy of £1000 and the dwelling-house called the "Farm," at Goodnestone, with certain plate, for life; he devises his real estate in the counties of Kent and Essex to his said brother for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in succession in tail general; the furniture, plate, and pictures at the mansion-house, Goodnestone, are made heirlooms. All the rest of his property, including his town residence, with the furniture and appointments, he gives to his said brother, the Rev. Sir Brook George Bridges.

The will, dated July 29, 1874, of the Hon. John Russell, commonly called Viscount Amberley, late of Ravenscroft, Monmouthshire, who died Jan. 9 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by his father, Earl Russell, under £10,000. The testator devises all his real estate to his son, John Francis Stanley Russell; bequeaths all his personal estate to his son, Bertrand Arthur William Russell; and he appoints as their guardian during their minorities Douglas Alexander Spalding, who is to have the sole control of their education and religious training. All his books, manuscripts, private letters, and documents the deceased Viscount gives to his elder son, subject to his younger son having the right of perusing them; he authorises the publication of any of his manuscripts intended for publication and the making therein of any corrections in language or style as may be needful: the rest of his papers are to be locked or sealed up until his sons are old enough to read them. The testator desires to be buried on the left side of his late wife, at Ravenscroft.

The will, with three codicils, dated Oct. 27, 1871; July 10, 1874; Nov. 1 and 3, 1875, of Mr. William Hobson, late of Spalding, Lincolnshire, who died on Dec. 21 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Martha Hobson, the widow, Alfred Hobson and William James Eland Hobson, the sons, and Joseph Brown Pratt, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives his household furniture, horses, carriages, and £600 absolutely to his wife, and £1200 per annum and his residence at Spalding for life; to his cousin, Mrs. Adelaide Eliza Hill, £250; to his nephew, Thomas Thorne, and on his death to his wife, Harriet Thorne, if she survive him, £200 per annum; £1000 upon trust, one fourth for the poor in connection with the Independent church at Spalding, one fourth for the incidental fund of the said church, one fourth for the British School at Spalding, and one fourth for the Young Men's Christian Association at Spalding. The rest of his property, real and personal, is divided equally between his said sons Alfred and William and his daughters Miss Eliza Hobson and Mrs. Emily Mills.

The will, dated Nov. 29, 1875, of Mr. Henry Hood, late of Pepper Hall, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, who died on Dec. 6 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Walter James Hood, the nephew, Henry John Hood, the great-nephew, and James Jacob Darley, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator devises the freehold manor of Levisham and all his real property near it to Captain Francis Dixon Johnson, jun., Cuthbert Greenwood Johnson, and Henry John Hood; Pepper Hall and all his other freehold estate are to be sold, the proceeds thereof, and the amount realised by the conversion of his personal estate, are to form one fund, out of which many large legacies are to be paid; and the residue he leaves to his said nephew and great-nephew.

The will, dated June 21, 1872, of Dame Marianne Frances Clayton East (widow of the late Sir East George Clayton East, Bart.), formerly of Hurley, Berks, and late of No. 13, Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, who died on Jan. 5 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by John East Hunter Peyton, the grandson, and Thomas Hayward Budd, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £7000. The testatrix bequeaths legacies to her numerous grandchildren and others, and the residue to her daughters Selina Louisa Morgan and Maria Theresa Gordon.

The will, executed April 2, 1875, of Mr. Henry Carre Tucker, C.B., late of Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, who died Nov. 9 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Mary Ann Egerton Tucker, the widow and acting executrix, under £3000.

The will of Dame Caroline Mary Gardiner, widow of General Sir Robert William Gardiner, G.C.B., has just been proved by her son, Colonel Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, the sole executor, under £3000.

The Liverpool charities have been benefited by another large bequest, the total amount of which is £25,500, which sum is to be divided among twenty-four institutions, eleven of which receive each £2000, two others £1000, and the balance is apportioned in small amounts among the others. The testatrix is Miss Cort, who died at Kirkley, near Liverpool, on Jan. 3. This bequest follows closely upon the legacy of £300,000 left by Mr. Lyon Jones to Liverpool charities.

A first grant of £2500 has been made from the Mansion House Oaks Explosion Relief Fund of 1866, in mitigation of the distress caused by the disaster at Swaithe Main on Dec. 6.

A meeting of the South Wales Conciliation Board was held last Saturday at Cardiff, at which it was resolved to reduce colliers' wages in the South Wales and Monmouthshire coalfield in proportions varying from 12 to 33 per cent.

An Order in Council constitutes a lower division of the Civil Service, to consist of men clerks and of boy clerks, engaged to serve in any department of the State to which they may from time to time be appointed or transferred.

Mr. Plimsoll, speaking at a meeting at Derby, last Saturday night, dwelt at some length and in detail on the want of water-tight bulkheads in iron ships, and the loss of life arising therefrom; also on the danger of grain cargoes and the storage of gunpowder on shipboard.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W L and F C F, S Wright, H. W.—Accept our best thanks for the problems.
B W F.—Very many thanks for the smart little game.
F H Barker.—We are obliged by your courtesy in forwarding the information.
G H Mainwaring.—We are always glad of such intelligence.
J H B.—We cannot understand your problem. According to your description, a White King and a Black Knight both stand on K 4th. In future be so kind as to transcribe all positions on diagrams.
A S W.—Apply to the hon. sec. of the City of London Club, 74, Ludgate-hill, who will doubtless give you every information.
Problem No. 1667.—Additional correct solutions received from G O Baxter, Walkden, Lico de Malaga, L. Kubi, J J Heaton, D G H P, A Wood, J de Vevey, Circulo de Sevilla, H Burgess, J Bailey. That by J G T is wrong.
Problem No. 1668.—Correct solutions received from J Pritchard, Walkden, J J Heaton, Latta, Pendry, Hall, Thorpe, R. W. S. J. de Vevey, East Marden, W. Fawn, Woolwich Chess Club, J B S. Memnon, W V G D, S R V, J Dale, Minto Elliot, J Sowden, XVI L, D P Shenele, J Pritchard, Abacus, I S T, H Schleusner, Borsco, W F Payne, A Webber, T H Hart, W P, Leo Hunter, Amiable. Those by Benet, C E, and R H Toovey are wrong.

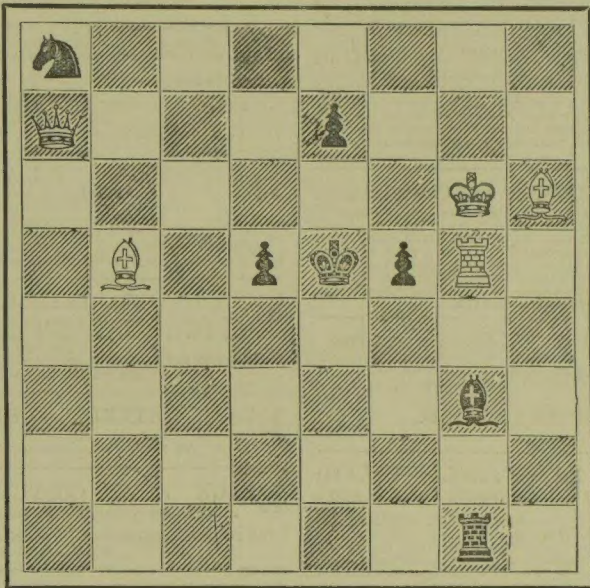
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1668.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to K B 6th K takes Kt 3. B to Q B 3rd. Mate.
2. K to Q B 6th K takes Kt

PROBLEM No. 1670.

By Mr. F. ARMSTRONG, of Cawnpore.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

We append another Game from the recent Match between Messrs. MASON and BIRD.—(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th P to K B 4th
Properly followed up, this move is, perhaps, theoretically sound, but it is certainly not a defence to be conducted by the light of nature.
4. Q to K 2nd
All the leading authorities recommend this as White's best reply.
4. Kt to K B 3rd
A blunder which involves him in difficulties from the outset. The correct move is, of course, 4. Q to R 5th (ch).
5. P to K 5th Kt to K 5th
6. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 2nd
7. Castles P to Q 4th
8. P takes P (en pass.) Kt takes P
Better, perhaps, to have retaken with Pawn.
9. B to Q Kt 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
10. P to Q 5th Kt to K 5th
We fail to trace in these games a single spark of Mr. Bird's real genius. He appears to be playing his adversary's game throughout, and it is evident that he must have been affected by some disturbing influences. Instead of the suicidal move
21. Kt to R 4th
The winning move.
21. Q to Q Kt 4th
This loses at once, but 21. Q to Q R 4th would not have afforded any more resource, e.g.:-
21. Q to Q 6th (ch) K to Q R 4th
22. Q to R 5th Kt to B 7th (ch)
23. Q to R 5th (ch) Kt to B 2nd
24. Kt to Kt 5th (ch), and wins.

CHESS AT CHELTENHAM.

The following smart little Skirmish occurred recently at the Cheltenham Chess Club between Mr. B. W. FISHER and Mr. W. COATES.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th B to Q B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd Castles
6. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q 3rd
The position is now resolved into a form of the Queen's Knight's Opening on the Vienna game.
7. Kt to Q R 4th B to Q Kt 5th (ch)
Better, perhaps, to have retired the Bishop at once to Q Kt 3rd.
8. P to Q B 3rd B to R 4th
9. P to Q Kt 4th R to Kt 3rd
10. Kt takes B R P takes Kt
11. P to B 5th P to K R 3rd
12. P to K R 3rd P to Q 4th
13. P takes P Kt takes P
14. B takes Kt Q takes B
15. P to K B 6th
The advance of this Pawn is well timed.

MATCH BETWEEN DUDLEY AND STOURBRIDGE.

The return-match between the Chess Clubs of Dudley and Stourbridge took place at Dudley, on the 8th ult., and again resulted in favour of Dudley by ten games to six. The following is the score:—

DUDLEY.		STOURBRIDGE.	
Mr. J. Halford	Won.	Mr. J. Doughty	Won. Drawn.
Mr. J. Pitchfork	1	Mr. Pearson	0 1
Mr. G. H. Mainwaring	2	Dr. Bodington	0 1
Mr. J. Guider	0	Mr. Sheppard	0 1
Mr. J. Brookbanks	1	Mr. A. Freer	0 1
Mr. Frank Brown	1	Mr. H. Freer	1 1
Mr. C. Brown	1	Mr. J. W. Franklin	1 1
Mr. T. H. Fisher	1	Mr. Hill	1 1
Mr. H. Brown	1	Mr. White	2 1
Total	10	Total	6 5

BERMONDSEY V. INTERNATIONAL CHESS CLUB.

The return-match between these two clubs was played at the Horse Shoe Restaurant on the 2nd ult., and resulted in a victory for Bermondsey by five games to three, one being drawn. We append the score:—

BERMONDSEY.		INTERNATIONAL.	
Mr. Keates	Won.	Mr. Healey	Won. Drawn.
Mr. Beardsell	0	Mr. Maitland	1 1
Mr. Barker	0	Mr. Tarrant	1 1
Mr. Dredge	1	Mr. Morris	0 1
Mr. Holeman, sen.	0	Mr. Hill	1 1
Mr. Cooper	1	Mr. Macfayden	0 1
Mr. Huttly	0	Mr. Scoones	0 1
Mr. Holeman, jun.	1	Mr. Lewis	0 1
Mr. Gicquel	1	Mr. Brown	0 1
Total	5	Total	3 1

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Arrangements were made at a meeting last week of commanding officers of corps representing England, Scotland, and Wales for a great rifle match amongst the best shooting battalions. Supposing that fifty battalions will compete, it was decided that the prizes should consist of one of £100, one of £60, one of £40, one of £30, one of £20; and that there should be an additional prize for every ten or fraction of ten battalions competing, in which case there would be a proportionate increase in the amount of each prize. The contest will take place between May 1 and 15.

Lord Ranelagh presided over a meeting of commanding officers of metropolitan corps, yesterday week, at which it was unanimously resolved that, in the interests of the volunteer service, it was expedient to hold a review on Easter Monday. A sub-committee was formed to make the necessary inquiries.

At the Euston-square station, yesterday week, a brilliant company assembled in the general-meeting room to witness the distribution of prizes to the members of the 20th Middlesex, and to participate in a ball that was to follow. This splendid room is annually placed at the disposal of the regiment by the directors of the London and North-Western Railway, a large number of whose employes are volunteers. Major Mitford, the commanding officer, said that the number of efficient members by the last return was 606, a slight decrease from the preceding year, but there was good reason to believe that that deficiency would be more than made up during the present year. He commented on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Malet from the command of the regiment—a matter that was a source of regret to them all. General Schenck, the American Minister, distributed the prizes. After expressing his pleasure at being present, he congratulated his hearers on the cordial feelings that existed between England and the United States. The army of America was in every sense a volunteer army. At the present time they only numbered 25,000, which would probably be still further reduced; but they had great powers of expansion, and in a very short time could increase the number to a million, as was shown in the late lamentable war.

The members of the Middlesex Association held their third annual general meeting, under the presidency of Captain Stewart Pixley, at King's College last week. The report and balance-sheet, which were unanimously adopted, show the affairs of the association to be in a most prosperous state.

The annual regimental ball of the 3rd Essex Artillery was held on Thursday at the Stratford Townhall.

The Scottish National Club have considered the proposal of Sir Henry Halford to send a combined British team to compete for the rifle championship of the world, in America, this year, and have resolved not to accept such proposal, but to send a Scottish team of their own.

Mr. Hercules Ross has succeeded in carrying off the Viceroy of India's cup with the magnificent score of 141 points out of a possible 180 in ten shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. It is stated that Mr. Ross is coming home on leave this year, and will compete for a place in the Scotch Eight for the Elcho Shield match at Wimbeldon.

THE SHERIFFS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

The following are the Sheriffs appointed by her Majesty in Council for the year 1876:—

ENGLAND.

(Excepting Cornwall and Lancashire.)

Bedfordshire: George Sowerby, Esq., of Putteridge Bury, Luton.
Berkshire: John Hargreaves, Esq., of Maiden Erlegh, near Reading.
Buckinghamshire: Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart., of Harleyford.
Cambridgeshire and Hunts: Charles Isham Strong, Esq., of Thorpe Hall.
Cheshire: John Baskerville Glegg, Esq., of Withington Hall, Chelford.
Cumberland: George John Johnson, Esq., of Castlesteads, Brampton.
Derbyshire: Nathaniel Charles Curzon, Esq., of Etwell Hall.
Devonshire: William Henry Peters, Esq., of Harefield.
Dorsetshire: John Clavell Mansel-Pleydell, Esq., of Longthorns.
Durham: Henry E. Surtees, Esq., of Redworth House and Redford Grove.
Essex: Christopher John Hume Tower, Esq., of Weald Hall, South Weald.
Gloucestershire: Edmund Waller, Esq., of Farmington, near Northleach.
Herefordshire: John Harding, Esq., of Tattenhall Lodge, and The Lynch.
Hertfordshire: John Gwyn-Jeffreys, Esq., of Ware Priory.
Kent: Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Lillesden, Hawkhurst.
Leicestershire: Sir Alexander Beaumont Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth Park.
Lincolnshire: Sir John Henry Thorold, Bart., of Syston Park.
Monmouthshire: Edward Kennard, Esq., of Blaenavon House.
Norfolk: Sir William Hovell Browne Folkes, Bart., of Hillington.
Northamptonshire: Thomas William Rhodes, Esq., of Flore Fields.
Northumberland: Calverley Bewicke, Esq., of Close House.
Nottinghamshire: John Elliott Burnside, Esq., of Gedling.
Oxfordshire: Holford Cotton Risley, Esq., of Deddington.
Rutland: Edward Frewen, Esq., of Braunston.
Shropshire: Arthur Mostyn Owen, Esq., of Woodhouse.
Somersetshire: Henry Duncan Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh, Bathford, Bath.
County of Southampton: Richard Redfern Goodlad, Esq., of Hill Place.
Staffordshire: Richard Holt Briscoe, Esq., of Somerford Hall, Brewood.
Suffolk: Harry Spencer Waddington, Esq., of Cavenham Hall.
Surrey: Charles Churchill, Esq., of Weybridge Park, Weybridge.
Sussex: William Courtenay Morland, Esq., of Court Lodge, Lamberhurst.
Warwickshire: William Stratford Dugdale, Esq., of Merevale.
Westmoreland: Edward Balme Wheatley Balme, Esq., of High Close.
Wiltshire: William Henry Poynder, Esq., of Hartham, Chippenham.
Worcestershire: George Wallace, Esq., of Eardiston, near Tenbury.
Yorkshire: Henry Miles Stapylton, Esq., of Myton Hall.

WALES.

Anglesey: Lieut.-Col. Robert Bramston Smith, of Pencairig, Llangefni.
Breconshire: Mordecai Jones, Esq., of Morganwg House, Brecon.
Cardiganshire: George Griffiths Williams, Esq., of Wallog.
Carmarthenshire: James Buckley, Esq., of Castellgorvod.
Carnarvonshire: Robert Carreg, Esq., of Carreg.
Denbighshire: Thomas Barnes, Esq., The Quinta, Oswestry.
Flintshire: Conwy Grenville Hercules Rowley Conwy, Esq., of Bodrhyddan.
Glamorganshire: Thomas Pictou Turberville, Esq., of Ewenny Abbey.
Merionethshire: Thomas Taylor, Esq., of The Cliff.
Montgomeryshire: Richard John Edmunds, Esq., of Edderton.
Pembrokeshire: Charles Allen, Esq., of Tenby.
Radnorshire: Sir Richard Green Price, Bart., of Norton Manor, Presteign.

The Admiralty have given the use of the frigate Worcester as a training-ship for Cork.

Mr. Lowe has become the president of the West Kent Bicycle Club.

At Monday night's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson, the president, incidentally stated that Lieutenant Cameron might be expected in this country in the course of a few days. In conclusion, the chairman referred to the subject of Mr. Margary's unfortunate journey, remarking that he believed the paper which would be read had never been published in England, although it had been printed in China. Mr. Margary, he said, was a man of the greatest promise, and was spoken of in the highest terms by all the superior officers with whom he was brought in contact. He had performed one of the most successful and important journeys in Central Asia, and the only fruits that they had of the journey consisted of his diary and some letters. The chairman then called upon the secretary to read the paper, after which Sir Rutherford Alcock, in addressing the assembly, remarked on its importance as throwing a great light upon the relations which existed between the Central Government and the provinces. Dr. Anderson then read some correspondence from Mr. Margary, and described the incidents connected with the expedition, of which he was a member. Colonel Yule also spoke.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 188, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Dunes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LIXTON, 188, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1876